

# DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT REACTION TO NEW AQUINO ADMINISTRATION

## Abe Recognizes Aquino

OW251639 Tokyo KYODO in English 1633 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 26 KYODO -- The following is a statement by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe on the Philippines (in full official text):

As a neighbor and a friend, the Government of Japan is pleased that, with the departure of Mr. Marcos from the Malacanang Palace on the night of February 25, the recent tense stand-off in the Philippines has been resolved peacefully without the tragedy of bloodshed; and expresses its heartfelt respect for the courage and self-restraint demonstrated by the Philippine people and their aspirations for democratization.

The Government of Japan is hopeful that the people of the Philippines will unite behind the new government led by President Aquino and move ahead with the task of nation-building.

Japan fervently hopes that the traditional relationship of friendship and cooperation between Japan and the Republic of Philippines and between our peoples will be further strengthened and is resolved to render all possible cooperation for Philippine development.

## Nakasone Congratulates Aquino

OW260243 Tokyo KYODO in English 0237 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 26 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday that Japan recognized the new Philippine Government under President Corazon Aquino as of the issuance of an earlier statement by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. In the statement issued following the flight of Marcos from his famed Malacanang Palace leaving Aquino the undisputed president of the country, Abe said Japan hopes progress will be made in cooperative and friendly relations with the Philippines.

At an impromptu press conference at the prime minister's official residence, Nakasone said he wanted to congratulate "from the bottom of his heart" Aquino, her Vice President Salvador Laurel and the Filipino people on the peaceful transition of government. The Philippines is an important neighbor of Japan in Asia, Nakasone said, adding he hopes the new government will make steady progress in the future after swiftly soothing the turmoil left by the transition. Japan is ready to extend all possible cooperation to the Philippines, he said.

He said he has sent two dietmen of his Liberal-Democratic Party -- Motoo Shiina and Hiroshi Oki -- to the Philippines as his personal representatives to convey congratulations to the new leaders of that country. Shiina and Oki left Japan earlier in the day for the Philippines.

## Economic Assistance To Resume

OW260523 Tokyo KYODO in English 0514 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 26 KYODO -- Japan will resume its official economic assistance to the Philippines, suspended due to the recent political turmoil there, Vice Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya said Wednesday.

Yanagiya told a press conference Japan intends to expand its development assistance in the light of further political developments in that country, following the peaceful transfer of power from former President Ferdinand Marcos to Corazon Aquino, who took the presidential oath of office Tuesday. Referring to the issue of the Philippines' swollen foreign debts, Yanagiya expressed Japan's readiness to negotiate additional aid after hearing the Philippines' attitude on the issue following appointments of new finance and foreign ministers.

During the election campaign, Aquino criticized Japan's stance on economic assistance to the Philippines as supporting the tainted Marcos administration. Yanagiya said he interprets the criticism as being directed at Marcos, not as turning down Japan's offers of economic assistance, adding that he expects President Aquino to convey concrete suggestions on Japanese assistance before long.

Japan has loaned the Philippines a total of 417.2 billion yen in a series of 12 official credits. Japan pledged last December to offer a 13th loan package totaling 49.5 billion yen, but has frozen its execution because only half of the 12th credit -- a commodity loan of up to 35.2 billion yen -- has been used. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said a week ago that the 13th loan will not be put into effect until after about 90 percent of the 12th credit has been used.

Meanwhile, Japanese business leaders welcomed the bloodless change of government and expressed readiness to help the Philippines rehabilitate its economy. "I am glad that a new government has been established without bloodshed," said Takashi Ishihara, chairman of the Japan Committee for Economic Development. Echoing him, Noboru Goto, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said the business community will cooperate in economic reconstruction. "The change of government will not greatly alter economic relations between the two countries," Goto said. "What the Philippines needs urgently is to rebuild its economy and we hope to cooperate." Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Kiedanren), said he sees the need for various forms of closer cooperation, particularly on the financial and technical fronts.

#### JSP, JCP Support Aquino

OW260931 Tokyo KYODO in English 0926 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 26 KYODO -- Japan's opposition parties Wednesday expressed their support for new Philippine President Corazon Aquino.

Chisato Tatebayashi, director of the International Department of the No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP), issued an official statement that the party welcomes the establishment of the new government. The statement also said that the Japanese Government should review its policy toward the Philippines and extended economic assistance which will truly contribute to development of a self-supporting economy.

Akira Kuroyanagi, director of Komeito's International Department, said that the party hopes new government will overcome difficulties and stabilize the country. The Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) said that Japan should improve its economic assistance to the Philippines with emphasis on the promotion of social welfare in the country. The small United Social Democratic Party supported the Aquino administration and called for improved economic aid to the Philippines.



The Japan Communist Party (JCP) also expressed its support for the new government Wednesday and said that Japan had followed the U.S. strategy in backing up the "dictatorial" Marcos government. Japan should change its foreign aid system by adopting an independent foreign policy, the JCP said.

YAMANI MEETS WATANABE, STRESSES OIL PRICE STABILITY

OW260357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0347 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 26 KYODO -- Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani stressed Wednesday that stability in oil prices is vital and should be attained through discussions among all oil producing nations, Japanese officials said. Yamani said in an 80-minute meeting with International Trade and Industry Minister Michio Watanabe that a sharp fall in oil prices would cause a rise in the long run, the officials said. Yamani said if oil prices plunged further, Persian Gulf nations would be the world's only oil suppliers by some time in the 1990s. Sagging oil prices would spoil oil prospecting activities of non-gulf oil producing nations, Yamani was quoted by the officials as telling Watanabe.

Watanabe told Yamani that Japan wants a gradual fall in oil prices as a precipitate fall would throw Japanese industries into confusion. Yamani also told Watanabe that Saudi Arabia and Japan should establish a stable trade relationship in both exports and imports, the officials said.

Watanabe and Yamani are scheduled to meet again in late April in the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh at a bilateral economic cooperation meeting. Yamani is to meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Thursday.

Japan's crude oil imports from Saudi Arabia fell sharply last year before Saudi Arabia cut prices by adopting the so-called netback pricing system on its oil exports to Japan. Under the netback formula, pricing is based on the open-market values of refined oil products in the Netherlands minus refining and production cost.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DENOUNCES 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK260452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 26 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the North side to the preliminary contact for the inter-Korean parliamentary talks in its statement dated February 25 fully supported the order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army and the statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman, saying that they were a sure guarantee for reliably defending the security of the country and, at the same time, an important measure which will make a great contribution to the defence of peace in the world.

The statement says: The United States and South Korean authorities answered our peace-loving initiative and sincere efforts with a large-scale military provocation. They showed in this way what they want and seek invariably in Korea is only confrontation, tension and war.

As the South Korean authorities are trying to impede the progress of the dialogues with the military exercises and use the dialogues only in hosting the Olympic Games and remaining in power, going against the desire and will of all the fellow countrymen, the dialogues are virtually meaningless.

The entire nation can hardly repress indignation at the South Korean authorities seeking a sinister political aim, while paying only lip-service to the dialogues and we do not want such dialogues.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean authorities must immediately discontinue the adventurous "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercises, bear responsibility for having suspended the North-South dialogues and endangered their fate and make an apology for this.

WORKERS RALLIES UPHOLD KPA COMMANDER'S ORDER

SK260513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 26 (KCNA) -- Mass meetings were held in South Pyongan, South Hamgyong, Kangwon and North Hwanghae Provinces and Nampo Municipality on February 24 and 25 in support of the order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army. Attending the meetings together with masses of all strata were leading personnel of the provincial party, power organs, administrative and economic bodies and working people's organisations and university rectors. Representatives of various strata made speeches at the meetings.

The order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army is a legitimate self-defensive step to defend our socialist homeland and the gains of the revolution from the enemy's aggression, they declared. The "Team Spirit '86" joint military exercises brought the North-South dialogues to a suspension and the situation to an extreme pitch of strain, they noted, and said:

We can never tolerate the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique who suspended at a time the dialogues welcomed by the entire fellow countrymen and watched by the world and drove them to the danger of rupture. The U.S. imperialists are scheming to round off the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance by holding joint exercises with the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" during the period of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercises.

The United States must withdraw its aggression troops and armed forces from South Korea without delay as unanimously demanded by the world's people desirous of peace and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique renounce policies of war and fascistization opposing the nation and suppressing the people.

We, in heart response to the order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, they said, will watch the moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique with heightened revolutionary vigilance, keeping a strained and mobilised posture at all times and defend the socialist homeland like an impregnable fortress, taking a full combat mobilization posture to decisively smash any war provocation manoeuvres of the enemy.

#### VNS ADVOCATES COHOSTED NORTH-SOUTH 1988 OLYMPICS

SK251150 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Unattributed talk in the "Trend of the World" feature program]

[Text] As you may know, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has quite frequently babbled about successfully hosting the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, distorting facts to make it appear that he is recognized by the world. At the same time, describing the patriotic students' struggle for the democratization of society as an element that will prevent the 1988 Olympics in Seoul from becoming a successful event, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now revealing its nervousness and uneasiness by suppressing and punishing them. This is because the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now attempting to use the sacred international sports festival, the Olympics, as an instrument in realizing its ambitions to stay in power longer by deceiving public opinion at home and abroad that supports the cohosting of the Olympics by the North and South.

However, people of conscience in the world who love justice and truth and aspire for peace are actively opposing the holding of the Olympics in Seoul, arguing that Seoul is not an appropriate venue for the 1988 Olympics in light of the political situation prevailing in South Korea and the ideals of the Olympics.

State leaders and heads of governments in various countries in the world, and person-ages of all walks of life who are interested in the international Olympics, stating that the 1988 Olympics will go bankrupt if they are held in Seoul, have announced official stands stating they will not participate in them.

Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, while speaking in a recent public meeting noted the unstable political situation on the Korean peninsula and stressed the need to probe a way to (?provide an atmosphere of friendship) through dialogue between the North and South. Saying that if such a way for settlement is not found, he resolutely said that Cuba will not participate in the 1988 Olympics.

Noting the fact that the Seoul authorities are refusing to accept the North's proposal for cohosting the Olympics by the North and South, Daniel Ortega, Nicaraguan president, said that Nicaragua will not participate in the 24th Olympiad if the proposal is not realized.

Prior to this, Haile Mariam, state leader of Ethiopia, said to IOC [International Olympics Committee] President Samaranch that the decision to give Seoul the right to host the 1988 Olympics in Seoul on its own should be reviewed. He warned that if the 1988 Olympics are not cohosted by Pyongyang and Seoul, many countries might well boycott them.

Kapitsa, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, said that many countries, including Japan, are insisting on holding the Olympics in Seoul only. He debunked such an attitude as a (?nonsensical) decision advanced out of political machination aimed at using the Olympic movement. He said that Moscow is still against holding the Olympics in Seoul, and that it will participate in them only if the games are held both in Pyongyang and Seoul.

In a letter sent to the IOC president, the president of the Soviet Olympic Committee said that if the North's proposal for cohosting the Olympics by the North and South is realized, it will be beneficial to easing tension on and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, and that it might open a new phase in settling the problems facing the world's Olympic movement. Thus, he actively supported the North's proposal.

Newspapers and news agencies of various countries in the world, as well as international journalistic circles, actively support the proposal for cohosting the Olympics by the North and South and call on the South Korean authorities to respond to it.

TONGIL PYONGNON, a Japanese magazine, exposed that our side is trying to use the Olympics in Seoul for impure political purposes in an article written in support for the proposal for the cohosting of the Olympics by the North and South. It noted that if this happens, the 24th Olympiad will end up as crippled games.

A Nepalese paper, [name indistinct], noted in an article headlined "The Olympics Should Not Be Allowed To Be Held in Seoul": Seoul is full of dangers. Security is not guaranteed in Seoul because disorder has been created under the fascist military dictatorship. Therefore, in order to make the 24th Olympiad a successful international sports festival befitting its name, it is considered appropriate to move the venue for the 1988 Olympics from Seoul to somewhere else.

A newspaper published in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen began an article headlined "Seoul Is Not Appropriate as a Venue for the Olympics" as follows: Contrary to the Olympic ideals that aspire for friendship and unity, Seoul is a place where human rights are trampled underfoot and over which the danger of a nuclear war hangs constantly. It is not an appropriate place to host an international sports festival.

In an article related to the 1988 Olympics, the Soviet paper [name indistinct] exposed that the South Korean authorities are not only using the Olympic movement for their impure political purposes, but also are making it a profit-oriented commercial event. The article continued: Although the persons in authority in South Korea are stressing the safety of the games, the students' antigovernment struggle for the defense of their fundamental human rights and freedom is surging forward without interruption. Then the articles states: Under such uneasy circumstances, holding the international Olympic Games, which pursue friendship and unity as their ideals, is in fact almost impossible.

In this way, governments of various countries in the world and sports circles that aspire for friendship, unity, and peace and value the sacred ideals of the Olympics, while opposing the holding of the Olympics in Seoul in 1988, are actively supporting the North's proposal for cohosting the Olympics by the North and South, describing it as a reasonable proposal.



CUBA'S GRANMA CITES SUPPORT FOR OLYMPICS PROPOSAL

SK260348 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] The sports organizations of socialist countries have supported our proposal for co-hosting the olympics. According to the 20 February edition of the Cuban daily GRANMA, the sports organizations of socialist countries have expressed support for our proposal for co-hosting the olympics. Under the headline "The Sports Organizations of Socialist Countries Support the Hosting of the Olympics by the Two Parts of Korea," the paper states: A meeting of the sports organizations of socialist countries held in Budapest, Hungary, unanimously supported the DPRK's proposal for holding the 1988 Olympics in the North and South of the Korean peninsula.

At this meeting, the representatives of the sports organizations of socialist countries reviewed matters of mutual interest and issues relating to sports and the Olympic movement. The delegations of 11 countries supported the proposal of the DPRK Olympic Committee for the co-hosting of the 24th Olympics by the North and South of Korea, saying that that this proposal is just and will contribute to achieving the country's reunification and world peace. Participating in the meeting were the delegations of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the DPRK, Romania, the GDR, and Vietnam.

OLYMPICS 'ULTERIOR MOTIVE' TO INTENSIFY SUPPRESSION

SK250709 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 21 Feb 86

[NODONG SINMUN 22 February commentary: "Loophole for Way Out"]

[Text] On 19 February, puppet Chon Tu-hwan appeared at a training center in Seoul, and prattled about guard strengthening, saying that the North's hindrance prior to the Asian Games is apprehensive. This means that, because we can impede the international games, the utmost efforts should be made to protect sportsmen and athletic facilities.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan seems to have made such remarks obvious not because of someone's hindrance, but because of today's unstable situation in South Korea which is jeopardizing the international sports games. The situation is caused by the problem in the war policy and the dictatorial rule.

Because of the "Team Spirit-86" war exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the dark cloud of a nuclear war is looming heavily over the Korean peninsula. Meanwhile, threats of strangling patriotism and democracy by the military fascists is becoming tyrannical with each passing day in South Korea. The opposition party headquarters, the offices of dissident organizations, and campuses have been attacked and blockaded in succession by the police and countless students and figures of all walks of life have been arrested and placed under house arrest on charges of conducting the signature-collection campaign for constitutional revision.

It is abnormal to hold a sacred sports festival for peace in South Korea which bears the source of a nuclear war and in the living fascist hell where even such a primary right as the peaceful signature-collection campaign for constitutional revision is being ruthlessly trampled upon. For this reason, countless parties, states, and unbiased public opinion of the world are raising their voices that South Korea is not a suitable venue for international sports games.

The future of South Korea, which is incomparable to the present, will be unstable. The struggle of the masses is likely to be further expanded and strengthened in South Korea. On that day, puppet Chon Tu-hwan clamored about a favorable opportunity to introduce goods, the sale of souvenirs, and an effective advertisement. This act of abusing the Asian Games to get rich and to improve his reputation only arouses resistance among residents. The puppets' open suppression with bayonets under the pretext of a guarantee for the international games will further promote the mass struggle of the youths, students, and people in general.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan raved about guard strengthening. This exposes his ulterior motive for further intensifying the suppression of the people under the pretext of the international games under this situation. This is also a deliberate maneuver to aggravate North-South confrontation and block the road of peaceful reunification with the international games as an opportunity, and a despicable act aimed at shifting responsibility for failing to host the sports games onto someone else in case the games cannot be held because of the strong protest of the South Korean people. If puppet Chon Tu-hwan is really uneasy, he had better return the venue for the international games, rather than finding a loophole for a way out by abusing others. Mocking public opinion by making absurd remarks is an evil deed. Those who make such remarks can never feel safe.

#### REPRESSION OF STUDENT 'ANTIFASCIST STRUGGLE' SCORED

SK250852 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 22 Feb 86

[NODONG SINMUN 23 February commentary: "Vicious Punishment Rackets by Campus Stranglers"]

[Text] Recently South Korea has been running amok with wholesale roundups of students who demand democracy and has been viciously perpetrating punishment rackets against the progressive youths and students. On the pretext of poor academic scores the puppet clique atrociously punished 2,286 Seoul University and Korea University students by expelling them, referring them to disciplinary confinement and issuing warnings to them.

Reports say that such repressive maneuvers will be carried out in all universities in Seoul and other local areas. The puppets' punishment rackets against campuses in South Korea are part of premeditated repressive offensives aimed at eradicating the student movement by expelling progressive students from schools or punishing them.

Prompted by the 10 million signature collection campaign for revision of the fascist constitution, which is being carried out in South Korea reflecting the people's unanimous aspirations and demands, confrontation between the patriots and nation-sellers and between democratic figures and fascists has grown acute. In particular, the anti-fascist spirit for democracy is being enhanced among youths and students. Youths and students, who are always overflowing with patriotism and a sense of justice, stand at the forefront of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, which is being carried out persistently in South Korea. With the beginning of the new semester and the end of winter vacation, the broad strata of youths and students who are filled with a sense of justice will rise in the square of struggle under the banner of anti-Americanism and antifascism in March and April, months that are called the season of struggle.

On the pretext of academic discipline, the fascist clique expelled progressive students from school en masse to check their patriotic advance at any cost. Holding the so-called seventh consultative meeting of university officials on 19 February, the puppet education minister threatened that the students' acts of destroying order in and outside campuses and their signature collection movement will be sternly punished.

However, the resentment of students and people suffering under the dictatorship is so great and the crimes committed by the oppressors are so enormous that problems cannot be resolved even by violence. The fascist stranglers are attempting to strangle the student struggle and to overcome the crisis in their rule by mixing such repressive measures as academic discipline into suppression with guns and bayonets. However, this will only result in pouring fuel onto the burning fire.

The fascist clique will never be able to check the vigorous flow of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the struggle against fascism for democracy that is overwhelming the entire land of South Korea. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately stop the maneuvers of campus suppression and unconditionally reinstate the expelled students. It should immediately cancel all punishment inflicted on students.

SO YUN-SOK ADDRESSES PYONGYANG WORKERS RALLY

SK251055 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Excerpts] A workers rally in Pyongyang to thoroughly implement the decisions of the 11th Plenary session of the Sixth WPK Central Committee was held this afternoon in the People's Palace of Culture. Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Yi Ho-hyok, first vice chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Chi Chang-ik, president of Kim Il-song University, and other personages concerned attended the meeting together with the workers of the city. The meeting began with signing of "The Song of General Kim Il-song." At the meeting Comrade So Yun-sok made a report.

[Begin recording] Comrades: Today all the people of the nation are vigorously waging the struggle to effect a new upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction upholding the New Year address of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Amid this touching circumstance, we are holding a rally of workers in Pyongyang to implement the decisions of the 11th Plenary Session of the Sixth WPK Central Committee.

At the plenary meeting, the great leader summarized the consolidated foundations of our self-reliant socialist national economy that has been realized under our party's wise leadership thanks to the vigorous technical revolution and rapid development of the metallurgical industry. He comprehensively elucidated the tasks and methods for accelerating the technical revolution and for more rapidly developing the steel industry.

The militant tasks put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the plenary meeting, on the basis of his insight into the practical situation of the socialist economy in our country and into its future prospects for development, are programmatic guidelines which all functionaries, party members, and workers should always firmly adhere to and thoroughly implement. [applause]

Indeed, the recent plenary session was a historic conference which provided a new milestone in effecting a new turning point in the development of science and technology, in renovating the nation's countenance by brilliantly occupying the heights of steel -- one of the gigantic ten major prospective goals indicated by the Sixth Party Congress -- and in further strengthening the might of the fatherland.



The technological revolution is a sacred cause for strengthening the nation's economic foundation, for constantly upgrading the material and cultural welfare of the people, and for emancipating the workers from difficult and arduous labor.

The development of metallurgical industry, a pillar for the self-reliant national economy, is a cardinal factor for strengthening the nation's economic might and for consolidating the material and technological foundations of socialism and communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has deeply realized the importance of technological revolution and the metallurgical industry in accelerating overall socialist construction, and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il have put forward unique lines and policies for accelerating the technological revolution and development of metallurgical industry every time and have vigorously inspired the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people to the struggle to implement them. [end recording]

The reporter pointed out the successes won in the course of implementing our party's line for technological revolution elucidated by the great leader, and stressed the tasks for thoroughly implementing the decisions of the 11th Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee.

[Begin So recording] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should renovate technology for developing raw materials, fuel and the resources of power and energy and for utilizing them by vigorously accelerating the technological revolution. We should rapidly develop the mechanical industry, electronics industry, and automation industry, and on the basis of this, we should modernize the technological equipment of the national economy and raise production and management activities onto a new, higher scientific stage.

All party members, workers, scientists and technicians in the city should direct their primary attention to resolving the scientific and technological problems which await urgent solution for socialist construction, economizing on raw materials and materials by increasing production with existing plants and production facilities, and to emancipating the workers from difficult and arduous labor. Thus, they should vigorously push ahead with the technological revolution.

We should vigorously carry out research work for increasing production by effectively utilizing the existing economic foundation and should actively accelerate modernization of the national economy on the basis of the rapid development of the mechanical industry, electronics industry, and automation industry.

Next, we should direct great efforts to scientific research work and vigorously push ahead with the mass technical innovation movement. All scientists and technicians should firmly establish *chuche* in scientific research work and devote all their wisdom and ability to resolving the immediate problems arising in developing the national economy and upgrading the people's living standard. Thus, they should highly demonstrate the spirit of self-reliance for arduous struggle.

All sectors and units of the national economy should broadly carry out the mass technical innovation movement, and all plants and enterprises should encourage the workers and technicians to actively participate in this movement and to put forth creative plans and ideas for rationalization so that they vigorously carry out the struggle to introduce such plans and ideas into production.



Next, we should further strengthen the party's guidance over the implementation of technological revolution. All party organizations, deeply realizing the importance of the technological revolution at present, should seize the technological revolution as an important strategic task and should organize the work of inspiring the party members and workers in the city to this task. Thus, they should effect a revolutionary turning point in implementing the technological revolution.

Concentrating our strength on steel production is a cardinal factor for rapidly developing the overall national economy and is an urgent demand in economic activities. The Pyongyang Steel Plant should vigorously wage the struggle to expand the production capacity of (iron and steel) and to further perfect the technological process. At the same time, it should properly carry out facilities management work and fully operate the existing production facilities by utilizing all reserves and potentials, thus normalizing production at a high level.

All sectors and units should more vigorously carry out the struggle to support metallurgical plants and mines as a mass movement. Today, in order to develop the science and technology of the nation and to effect a great upsurge in socialist economic construction, we should make the entire society overflow with the traits of learning from and following the boundless loyalty of unheralded heroes to the party and the leader and of living and working just like the unheralded heroes.

We should vigorously carry out the movement to learn from and follow the example of the unheralded heroes by closely linking this movement with the movement to win the Red Banner of the Three Revolutions. Thus, we should become innovators and creators everywhere and make the entire society overflow revolutionary spirit and passionate loyalty. We should effect a new great revolutionary upsurge in the struggle to implement the decisions of the recent plenary session of the party Central Committee and should further accelerate the historic cause of chuche orientation of the entire society.

Let us all vigorously fight for the perfection of the chuche revolutionary cause by loyally upholding the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. [applause] [end recording]

#### ROLLED STEEL PRODUCTION EXPANDS SIGNIFICANTLY

SK260442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 25 (KCNA) -- Korea's iron and steel works produce steel of various kinds, rolled steel of different sizes and steel secondary products. A noticeable progress has of late been made in the efforts to increase the kinds of steel and improve the quality of rolled steel. The hot and cold rolled steel and galvanised sheets produced in Korea find their way to foreign markets, meeting the demands of the national economy at home.

Korea's rolled steel production was insignificant before the liberation of the country in August 1945. The steel production bases were severely destroyed in the three years of the war started by the U.S. imperialists (June 1950-July 1953).

In the course of the successful fulfillment of the post-war 3-year plan (1954-1956) and the First 5-Year Plan (1957-1961) steel secondary products including steel pipes and wire ropes began to be produced together with rolled steel of various sizes and kinds and the home demands for them be satisfied in the main.

During the Second Seven-Year plan period (1978-1986) the production of processed metal goods was expanded with the building of new production bases of cold rolled steel and tin plates and galvanized sheets. Several million tons of steel are produced annually in Korea which pined for 10,000 tons of steel in the middle of the 1950s.

The Kim Chaek iron and steel complex, a leading metallurgical base of Korea, has a branch rolling mill with one million tons capacity. It turns out several dozen kinds of rolled steel including hot and cold rolled steel of various sizes. In recent years it has nearly doubled rolled steel output. The complex started exporting rolled steel in 1977 and now its export volume has jumped more than 8 times.

Bright is the prospect of the development of the Korean steel industry. There operate promising iron ore production bases large in scale in many places of the country and modern iron and steel complexes have made their appearance in the eastern and western districts. Capacity expansion projects of the iron and steel works are progressing at full speed.

#### FARMS CREATED ON RECLAIMED COASTAL TIDELANDS

SK222240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 22 (KCNA) -- More farms have made their appearance in the reclaimed tideland on the west coast of Korea. The state-run Sinpung tideland farm has appeared in the reclaimed tideland in Chongdan County of South Hwanghae Province and the state-run Chongdae tideland farm in Unchon County of the same province this year after the Yangji and Namhae cooperative farms were built in Unchon County last year.

Fields of these farms are large and standardized to do farm work with the help of machines. The state-run Chongdae tideland farm has large fields, one of which covers 20 hectares. Roads in the fields are broad and well built. The farms have fully introduced irrigation and drainage systems.

Hundreds of farms, workteams and sub-workteams have already been organized in the reclaimed tideland of Korea to reap bumper crops year after year.

#### RADIO, TV COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

SK210450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 21 (KCNA) -- A protocol on cooperation between the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and the Polish Radio and Television Affairs Committee was signed in Warsaw on February 13. It was signed by Yi Man-sik, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in Warsaw, and Wladyslaw Korczak, first vice-chairman of the Polish Radio and Television Affairs Committee.

IDEOLOGICAL COHESION UNDER PARTY STRESSED

SK220202 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2133 GMT 15 Feb 86

[NODONG SINMUN 16 February editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Push Ahead With Socialist Construction With the Might of Whole-Hearted Cohesion"]

[Text] The 11th plenary session of the 6th Party Central Committee set forth the task of effecting a new upsurge in the overall socialist construction by accelerating the technological revolution. What is particularly important in implementing this task is for all people to more highly demonstrate the might of their unity and cohesion by unanimously rising up in response to the party's call and thus, by fulfilling any difficult task.

In his recent teaching the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has stressed the whole-hearted unity and cohesion that our party has achieved, and elucidated that cohesion is the great foundation of all things. This proposition which has been propounded based on the summation of the historic experiences attained in the revolutionary struggle is a valuable guideline which teaches the basic principles for victory in the revolution.

All party members and working people should effect a new advance in socialist construction by keeping in mind the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching and by more highly demonstrating the might of our cohesion.

In his 1986 New Year's address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should further strengthen the organizational and ideological cohesion of the entire party on the basis of the *chuche* idea and should thoroughly establish the leadership system of the party. All cadre members and party members should firmly unite around the party Central Committee, resolutely safeguard the party's line and policy, and actively struggle for their implementation.

Cohesion is the great foundation of the revolution. In other words, it constitutes the basis of the revolutionary struggle. The revolution is the cause of cohesion which can be achieved only when men pool their strength. The revolution begins with cohesion, advances on the strength of the might of cohesion, and is completed by the inheritance of cohesion. Cohesion is the basic key to the resolution of all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

When all people are firmly rallied as one around the party and the leader, they can resolve any economic construction tasks or any problems related to the technological revolution and can win victory in the struggle against any powerful enemy.

In the revolution, cohesion constitutes the almighty weapon. The fact that cohesion is the basis of the revolution is a truth that has been proven by the history of the protracted revolutionary struggle. History has proven that united and cohesive ranks can be victorious, whereas people who have failed to achieve unity and cohesion cannot attain victory in the revolution or national prosperity. Under the leadership of the party and the leader the Korean communists and people have always taken cohesion as the basis of the revolution and have concentrated the greatest efforts on this.

While upholding the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader, it has been possible to constantly consolidate and develop our revolutionary ranks on the road of the protracted and difficult Korean revolution.



Our revolutionary ranks' cohesion has been more firmly deepened in the historic advance of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea. Through the great reality of the country that has been developed under the leadership of the party and through the experiences attained in their practical lives, our people have come to absolutely trust the party and the leader, and, thanks to this unanimous faith, they have been firmly rallied as one mind and one will.

History has never witnessed in the past a time when our party has been firmly rallied around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song ideologically, volitionally, and morally as we see today. The fact that our party has attained the most solid whole-hearted cohesion is indeed a great victory of our revolution.

This is a noble fruition of the cause of unity and cohesion which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has achieved through his strenuous efforts during a long period, and of the party's leadership, which has been wisely exercised to achieve a pure unity based on a single ideology and will, a firm principle, and a noble comradesly love.

Today, the people of the country are advancing with the slogan of a single-minded cohesion. This is a display of a firm will to value and defend the proud victories won on the road to cohesion under the leadership of the party. Single-minded cohesion is the banner of our people's continued revolution, and is the banner of permanent struggle. Since we are still on the road to revolution, we must continue to hold the banner of cohesion aloft and display its might in accordance with the intent of the party.

Displaying the might of cohesion is an important demand arising from our heavy revolutionary mission and the prevailing tense situation. Our party is carrying out vast operations to attain the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction and to epochally improve the people's standard of living. In particular, the recent plenary session of the party Central Committee put forth the task of further accelerating the technological revolution on the basis of the great successes already won in its implementation.

Achieving the prosperity of the fatherland by raising the country's science and technology development level a step higher in a short period through the mobilization of the party, the country, and the people is the party's determination. The source of the might to achieve this goal lies in the people's unyielding spirit to implement the party's lines and intents. As the mission is burdensome and as the situation is complicated, cohesion should be strengthened and the revolution should be pushed ahead with cohesion as a weapon. This is our traditional way of struggle. The heroic great revolutionary upsurge of our country brought about through Chollima, the waging of the speed battle, was a fruition of the might of such cohesion and struggle.

This year is a meaningful one in which the 30th anniversary of the beginning of the historic Chollima march of our country will be observed. During the difficult postwar days, our people turned out in unison by responding to the call of the leader. By doing so, they created miracles out of the ruins of war.

As we are accomplishing a vast revolutionary mission in diametric confrontation with the enemy, we must continue to open the breakthrough of advance with the might of cohesion, as we did at the time of the great Chollima upsurge. If we advance with a firm conviction that we can solve any problem with the might of our cohesion, we can open a period of glorious revolutionary upsurge with even greater might.



The might of our single-minded cohesion is a great blow to the enemies' provocations against us. When the might of our cohesion is displayed, we can smash the rampagous maneuvers of the enemies, who are running amok while arrogantly staging frantic war exercise commotions, and the antisocialist rackets behind the scenes of dialogue, and can defend the socialist fatherland and display its might more vigorously. Our single-minded cohesion is the source of the powerful driving force to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered in the forest of Mt Paektu. When this cohesion is further strengthened, we can defend our revolutionary tradition under the chuche banner, carry out revolution to the very end, pave the way toward the reunification of the fatherland, and consummate the chuche cause.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: We must defend the unity and cohesion of our party and revolutionary ranks rallied around the leader based on the chuche idea generation after generation, and must further strengthen the firm discipline with which all party members act as one in accordance with the direction of the party center.

To consolidate and develop the cohesion of our revolutionary ranks, it is most important for the party members and working people to deeply realize the preciousness of our cohesion and to defend it as the apple of their eye. The preciousness of the cohesion of our revolutionary ranks lies in the greatness and firmness of their center. Because it has been achieved around the great center, our cohesion has become a foundation to guarantee the future of their evolution and the most precious gain of our revolution. All party members and working people must hold our precious revolutionary gain as being boundlessly dear and defend it like a fortress.

Our party is the permanent banner, defender, and promoter of cohesion. To strengthen the combat capabilities of the party, to be ever-victorious in the revolution and construction, and to guarantee the happiness of the coming generation, this banner of cohesion must be protected and defended.

To strengthen the cohesion of our revolutionary ranks it is also important for all party members and working people to defend the consensus in ideology and will, which is based on the ideology of the party, under all circumstances. The purity of cohesion is the uniformity of its foundation and is, thus, guaranteed by consensus in ideology and will. Today, the ideological foundation of our revolutionary ranks is almost spotless. The purity of the ideological foundation of our cohesion lies in the fact that all ranks breathe and unite in accordance with the unitary ideology of the party, the chuche idea. Our people know, as a belief, that the chuche idea defended and developed by the party is as precious as their lives and guarantees victory in the revolution. The uniformity in ideology and practice which makes the masses of people unite under the banner of a unitary ideology is precisely the source of the invincible might of our cohesion.

The purity of the ideological foundation of our cohesion lies in the fact that the party's will to permeate the society with the chuche idea has become the will of all people. Today, our people are overflowing with the unanimous will to uphold the leader [suryong] forever and to follow the intent of the party, as they have traversed the 10 million-ri path under the leadership of the leader. Thus, our people have become a pure body with a unitary ideology and will to struggle to the very end under the banner of the revolution in accordance with the intent of the party under all circumstances and in all situations.

Defending such ideological purity is precisely a basic element to strengthen our single-minded cohesion. All party members and working people must make the principle of the chuche idea and its embodiment, the ideology and concept of the party, their world outlook. By so doing, they must view and judge everything only in accordance with its demands, and must live and struggle only in accordance with its direction.

To strengthen and develop the cohesion of our revolutionary ranks, it is also important to maintain faith in the invincible might and greatness of the WPK. The source of the single-minded cohesion of our revolutionary ranks lies in the uniformity of the faith of the people entirely relying on the party for their destiny. Regarding our party as the organizer and guide of all victories of the Korean people and upholding and following it as a matured and tested leader [yongdoja] will lead our present Korea to the bright future with the unanimous faith of our people.

Lofty national pride and boundless confidence for carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the great leader and great party are the source of our single-minded cohesion. Therefore, our party members and working people must continue to make efforts to more deeply realize the greatness of the ideology and concept of the party as well as the greatness of its achievements.

Possessing lofty party spirit and the sense of revolutionary duty and upholding the intent of the leader [yongdoja] on the part of all party members are also important in displaying the might of the cohesion of our revolutionary ranks. The firmness and might of the cohesion of the party are decided by the party members' loyalty to the party and their party spirit.

As the party has been strengthened organizationally and ideologically, the party members must enhance their party spirit and live and work more loyally to further strengthen and develop it. Today, many unheralded people of merit seeking no personal honor or reward but sacrificing themselves with a pure mind to uphold the party and the leader are emerging in our society. When the millions of party members sacrificially struggle with such lofty loyalty, our single-minded cohesion will be further strengthened and the party will become an even more powerful combat unit.

The party members' loyalty to the party can be guaranteed only by their recognition of the preciousness of the party's political trust and by their lofty sense of duty to repay it. For the revolutionaries, pure conscience and the sense of duty are most precious. The party members' sense of duty is not formed by the length of their participation in the revolution or by the level of their positions but by the active efforts to possess the party spirit to realize the benevolence of the party and to regard it as a mission to contribute to the party. All functionaries and party members should establish such party discipline. By so doing, they must establish a noble patriotic spirit of contributing to the party in practice, and must highly display the noble sense of duty.

Today, in displaying the might of our cohesion, preferential interest and efforts should be placed on thoroughly implementing the party's lines and policies. Upholding the party and the leader through the brilliant accomplishment of the mission given by the party and giving joy to the people are the objective and task of our cohesion. Therefore, the spirit of unity to rally around the leader [yongdoja] should be displayed through the discipline to act as one in accordance with the order of the party and the leader [suryong] and to implement it unconditionally.

The unconditionality of turning the task given by the party into reality regardless of conditions is precisely the spirit of cohesion which we need most, and is the party's principal demand. Today, the magnificent operational plan of the party is presented to the sectors of socialist construction, and its specific orders and directions are given to them. Those who fulfill the plan and implement orders and directions properly are precisely the true revolutionary fighters who possess the strong spirit of cohesion and defend the party in practice.

Our functionaries and working people must implement the party's policies and accomplish the tasks given by the party with an unyielding spirit. By so doing, they must fully display the might of our cohesion. The party organizations of all sectors and units must regard it as the objective of the party work to solve the problems presented by the party, and must conduct the organizational and political work vigorously by unearthing all potential and possibilities in order to solve them.

The might of our cohesion should be displayed in implementing the party's line of technological revolution in accordance with the spirit of the recent plenary session of the party Central Committee. At present, the technological revolution is the important revolutionary task on which our party places great efforts. Thus, the party is expecting that the entire party and all the people will more vigorously turn out in implementing this task.

The revolutionary fighters of the party of the 1980's must all uphold the cause of the party with science and technology, and must display the lofty patriotic sense of sacrifice in this regard. This is the true way to serve the party and the leader as well as the fatherland and the people.

As they solved difficult scientific and technological problems and created numerous miracles by responding to the call of the party in the past, scientists, technicians, functionaries, and working people must perform feats in carrying out the technological revolution.

Today, as the relationship between the sectors of socialist construction has become even closer, it is important to display the spirit of comradely love and cooperation in order to thoroughly implement the party's economic policy. Those who truly uphold the intent of the party and the leader display the spirit of warm love for the revolutionary comrades loyal to the party. Along the road of upholding the intent of the party and implementing the party's policies, we must help one another and pool our strength, regardless of sectors and guardposts. By doing so, we must thoroughly accomplish the tasks which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth in his New Year's address and at the recent plenary session of the party Central Committee and repay the great expectation of the party and the leader with practical achievements.

Even greater victory and honor await our revolutionary ranks with the most solid and vital cohesion. By more highly displaying the might of our single-minded cohesion achieved firmly around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, we will bring about unending upsurges in socialist construction.

#### BRIEFS

**BULGARIAN PRESS CONFERENCE** -- Pyongyang, February 20 (KCNA) -- A press conference was given at the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang on February 19 on the opening of the opening of the Plovdiv International Fair. It was attended by newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang. Bulgarian Ambassador Vasil Khubchev and his embassy official were present there. Bratan Bratanov, economic and commercial counsellor of the Bulgarian Embassy, spoke at the press conference. He answered questions of reporters. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 20 Feb 86 SK]

**KOREAN TRADERS IN JAPAN** -- Pyongyang, February 19 (KCNA) -- A groups of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan headed by Chon Yon-sik, chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and industrialists in Japan, flew to Pyongyang Tuesday on a visit to the socialist homeland to express thanks on the 40th anniversary of the formation of the federation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 19 Feb 86 SK]



NEW PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED

SK260758 Seoul YONHAP in English 0743 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 26 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Wednesday announced its official recognition of the new Philippine Government led by President Corazon Aquino.

In a statement regarding the situation in the Philippines, Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said, "the government of the Republic of Korea welcomes (the fact) that the people of the Philippines have worked out a peaceful solution to the recent challenges facing the country in keeping with the spirit of national unity and harmony." "We are confident that the Republic of the Philippines, under the leadership of President Aquino, will recover its stability as soon as possible, and achieve peace and prosperity," the statement continued.

In the statement, Yi paid high tribute to "the wisdom and courage that have been demonstrated by the people of the Republic of the Philippines in the process of overcoming the national difficulties without bloodshed and violence".

"It is our earnest hope that the traditional ties, friendship and cooperation that exist between our two nations will be further strengthened in the years ahead," according to the statement.

Korean Foreign Ministry official said that the statement indicates the Korean Government's clear recognition of the new Philippine Government. On Wednesday afternoon, the Korean Foreign Ministry called Lourdes Morales, Philippine charge d'affaires to Korea in order to express its support for the new Philippine Government. The ministry also conveyed the Korean Government's position of support to the Philippine Government through Korea's ambassador to Manila, Kim Chang-hu.

NORTH DIPLOMATS EXPELLED FROM WEST BERLIN

SK260308 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 26 (YONHAP) -- West Berlin authorities have forbidden four North Korean diplomats stationed in East Berlin from entering West Berlin in order to prevent them from smuggling electronics parts and high-technology with military applications into North Korea.

The action was taken on Feb. 20, after the U.S. command in West Berlin informed city authorities that the North Koreans had been trying to smuggle sophisticated electronic components and military high technology out of the city, the Korean Foreign Ministry reported Tuesday.

Quoting a report from the South Korean Embassy in West Germany, the ministry said that the North Korean agents, all commercial attaches at the North Korean mission in East Berlin, were identified as Hong Sang-pum, Kim Song-yun, Kwon Yong-nok and Yi Yong-nam.

According to the report, West Berlin authorities placed the agents on a list of persons *non grata* after consulting with allied forces authorities of the United States, Britain and France in West Berlin. The action is based on Article 43 of the Allied Law, which bans the shipment of military goods to communist bloc nations.

The report said that the North Koreans are also suspected of participating in the illegal shipment of U.S.-made helicopter parts to North Korea through East Berlin last month.

PRC DEFECTION CASE DISCUSSED WITH ROC AMBASSADOR

SK240722 Seoul YONHAP in English 0542 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and Yu Chi-Hsueh, Taiwan's ambassador to Seoul, Monday discussed the case of the Chinese pilot who defected to Korea Friday seeking asylum in a third country.

Yu reportedly explained Taipei's position on the matter during his meeting with Yi.

The Chinese pilot, identified as Chen Bao-chung, 26, broke away from a two-plane training formation over China and flew his Mig-19 jet fighter to Korea, according to the Korean Defense Ministry.

CHON TU-HWAN DECORATES SAUDI OIL MINISTER YAMANI

SK250940 Seoul YONHAP in English 0930 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 25 (YONHAP-OANA) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-Hwan Tuesday received a courtesy call from Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, at Chongwadae, the Presidential residence. Chon decorated him with the order of diplomatic service merit, the Kwanghwa Medal.

Yamani, a powerful voice in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), arrived here Sunday for a three-day visit to promote the sale of Saudi Arabian crude oil in Korea and to boost cooperation in construction projects in the Mideast country between Seoul and Riyadh. He is scheduled to leave Seoul on Tuesday.

DISCREPANCIES NOTED IN REPORTS ON CHONGWADAE MEETING

SK260132 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] Many NDP members yesterday took issue with the differences between the press release by Chongwadae and the report by NDP president Yi Min-u about the contents of the Chongwadae meeting Monday. They questioned, though quietly, whether Yi clearly understood the "ambiguous" proposal by President Chon for the revision of the Constitution in 1989 or whether he deliberately omitted the "core contents" in his report to senior NDP members.

Asked about what he thought about the difference, vice president Yi Chong-chae said, "Well, I would ask him about it." After the Chongwadae meeting, Yi Min-u firmly said that he never heard such a commitment from President Chon.

Another vice president, Choe Hyong-u said, "We should believe what president Yi said and his conscience, rather than newspaper reports." Yi had first scoffed at the idea of constitutional revision in 1989 as a matter "unworthy of consideration," and then called for a wait-and-see stance yesterday.

"Why did he soften his stand?" some members wondered. Chairing a meeting of the Executive Council, president Yi stressed that there is a remarkable difference between the Chongwadae transcript and what the participants said and heard. He grumbled that much of what he had said during the meeting was omitted in the news release.

Despite the confusion, the council members resolved to consolidate their determination to carry out unremittingly the struggle for democracy, including the signature-gathering campaign.

During the meeting, Rep. Pak Yong-man submitted to president Yi the signatures of about 100 person, that he had gathered from his constituency members. He alleged that ordinary citizens were included in the signature documents.

#### NKDP TAKES CAUTIOUS STAND ON CHON PROPOSAL

SK260115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday shelved its decision on whether or not to accept President Chon Tu-hwan's offer to amend the Constitution in 1989. Some mainstreamers rejected the presidential overture but other key members showed a retreat from their earlier obstinate stance that the current supreme law should be revised within the term of the incumbent President.

The Executive Council, the top decision-making body of the NDP, agreed to watch closely moves of the ruling camp for the time being before it finalizes the party's position on the crucial issue. Presiding over the meeting, NDP president Yi Min-u said, "Let's wait and see for a while." The NDP then committed floor leader Kim Tong-yong to confirm the contents of President Chon's suggestion concerning constitutional amendment through meetings with his ruling party counterpart Yi Se-ki.

NDP whip Kim told reporters that he will accept a Democratic Justice Party proposal for a floor leaders' meeting, if made. But he added that "I think there is no need to hurry to meet Rep. Yi at this moment."

Prior to the council conference, NDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok noted, "There is a considerable difference between the announcement by Chongwadae and the president's memory of what he heard about the timetable for democratization." He went on, "Mr. Yi does not remember President Chon's remarks about the ways of guaranteeing constitutional revision in 1989 and the nature of the government after February, 1988." Hong noted that his party needs to discuss whether the NDP should regard what was reported by mass media as a "modified proposal." "If the reported version is true, the suggestion is an advanced one," he said.

He explained that Yi Min-u and Kim Yong-sam Monday, determined the presidential offer of the basic law change in 1989 as "unworthy of consideration" because they did not fully understand it. Hong assessed that it was a "significant result" of the Chongwadae meeting that NDP president Yi persuaded logically Chon to recognize the legality of the signature-collecting campaign.

President Chon vouched for the prevention of the police blockade of the NDP office, assured no more house restriction of NDP Assemblymen and other dissident figures and promised to solve the floor violence case in a political way.



DJP SEEKS ASSEMBLY DEBATE TO AMEND CONSTITUTION

SK260121 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party maintained yesterday that political strife concerning constitutional revision should be restrained until after 1988, even if the basic law is scheduled to be amended in 1989, as proposed by the President Monday. The ruling party's position was confirmed by leading party officers when they discussed follow-up programs of the President's overture made in his meeting with three party leaders.

Party spokesman Rep. Sim Myong-po said after the meeting, "Party leaders confirmed that efforts should be made to prevent a split in public opinion and the waste of national strength, possibly to be caused by reckless debates on the revision. Instead, they resolved that the debate should be made prudently in the National Assembly," he said.

In the meeting, party chairman No Tae-u directed party officers to work out publicity programs to help the people not misunderstand the proposal for the revision in 1989. The spokesman said some seem to have misunderstood that debate on the revision is to be made hastily.

He also said that the opposition camp had better not believe that its strong offensives against the ruling camp are always awarded. In an effort to persuade the opposition camp not to have such a misunderstanding, the party will hold meetings on various levels with the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, party sources said.

Floor leader Yi Se-ki said that he proposed yesterday to his NDP counterpart Kim Tong-yong to have a meeting within this week to discuss the convocation of a special House session next month and the formation of a special House committee on the Constitution. "But, Kim said that the NDP needs some time to finalize its policy on the proposal," Yi said.

At the same time, the DJP plans to hold a meeting of three party leaders as soon as National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong returns home from his overseas trip. Yi is scheduled to return home March 10.

The party will set up a special committee to study the Constitution in preparation for the 1989 revision. Meanwhile, a leading officer of the party said that the overture for the 1989 revision is the last alternative which the ruling camp can present to the opposition camp.

ASSEMBLY TO DISCUSS CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

SK260150 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Major political parties are moving to materialize the substance of Monday's Chongwadae meeting, which is said to have provided a turning point in the politics of confrontation. They are expected to resume multilateral dialogue as soon as they finish assessing the result of the domestic summit meeting.

Political sources said yesterday that the floor leaders of the three major parties are likely to meet soon to discuss the convocation of a special National Assembly session and the creation of a Constitution committee.

The floor leaders are also expected to talk about a possible political settlement of the issue involving opposition lawmakers indicted in connection with the "floor violence of last December."

Floor leader Yi Se-ki of the Democratic Justice Party said, "I proposed a meeting of floor leaders and they (the New Korea Democratic Party) asked to have some time to work out a consensus within the party." Yi said that he will sponsor a meeting of floor leaders this week to deal mainly with the holding of a special Assembly session.

The ruling DJP decided to fully publicize the significance of the Chongwadae meeting to the public in order to remove "possible sources of misunderstanding." In a daily meeting of ranking officials, the government party reaffirmed its previous position that a "useless wrangling" over constitutional revision should be stopped to clear the way for a successful staging of the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

As long as it became clear that the basic law could be revised in 1989, debates on constitutional change should be conducted in the forum of the Assembly, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said. Sim said that the ruling party will try to prevent "erosion on the leadership" of President Chon Tu-hwan, who is in the second half of his single seven-year term.

The spokesman said that the ruling party will welcome the establishment of the envisaged Constitution committee even in March. He made it clear that debates on constitutional amendment should not serve to divide national consensus and to dissipate national power.

Meanwhile, the opposition NKDP held a series of meetings to narrow differences over President Chon's proposal for constitutional rewriting in 1989. After much argument, the opposition party decided to withhold official comment on the proposal. Party spokesman Hong Sa-tok said that the party will seek to learn more about the overture through meetings of floor leaders. Hong also said that the opposition party agrees in principle to the formation of the Constitution committee. The party will continue the signature-collection campaign, regardless of the result of the Chongwadae meeting, the spokesman said.

The minor opposition Korea National Party held a meeting of its ranking officials to discuss followup measures of the domestic summit meeting. It decided to accept the proposal for the formation of the special Constitution committee.

#### TRADE COOPERATION WITH TURKEY TO IMPROVE

SK260310 Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb 26 (YONHAP) -- South Korean and Turkish officials Tuesday ended two days of talks here on trade promotion, and economic and technical cooperation. In the fourth annual meeting of the Korean-Turkish joint committee, the two sides agreed to increase cooperation in the fields of trade, economics, industry and science. They also exchanged ratifications of agreements to prevent double taxation between the two countries.

Yi Sang-ok, vice foreign minister, led the 10-member Korean delegation to the meeting, and Ekrem Pakdemirni, undersecretary of state for treasury and foreign trade, headed the seven-member Turkish delegation.

HENG SAMRIN, KPRP GREET 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

OW252312 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1206 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 25 -- The Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea has greeted the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on the 27th C.P.S.U. Congress. A message signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the PRPK Central Committee says:

"Under the leadership of the Leninist Communist Party, the Soviet people have recorded remarkable success in the socio-economic, cultural and scientific development and proved the possibility of socialism in building a powerful economy and attaining the development of the society without crisis and trouble on the basis of justice and equality. Since its foundation the Soviet Union has been a solid bastion for the international worker movement and for the national liberation movement in the world. Through its activity and effective struggle for world peace and security, the Soviet people have actively contributed to the cause of social progress in the entire world. The progressive humanity highly appreciates and actively supports the untiring C.P.S.U. efforts aimed at ensuring international purity, universal peace and social progress.

"The communists and the entire people of Kampuchea wholeheartedly welcome the great success recorded by their Soviet brothers. They are proud of seeing the ties of friendship strengthened and the cooperation deepened on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism between the two peoples and countries. Seizing this opportunity, we wish to express our deepest gratitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to the fraternal Soviet people for their mighty support, and precious and effective aid through which the Kampuchean people have recorded successes in building a new society and consolidating national independence."

"We wish the Soviet People, under the sagacious C.P.S.U. leadership with Comrade Gorbachev at the head, ever greater success in implementing the historic tasks set by the 27th C.P.S.U. Congress so as to energetically promote the advance of the Soviet Union toward communism, and contribute to the cause of peace and revolutionary struggle of the people the world over".

"May the ties of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation in all fields between our two peoples and countries further strengthen and develop", concludes the message.

BOU THANG GREETSS USSR ON ARMED FORCES ANNIVERSARY

BK230958 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1210 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Feb (SPK) -- Cambodian Minister of National Defense Bou Thang sent his warm greetings in a message to Soviet counterpart Sergey Sokolov on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the USSR'S Armed Forces (23 February). The message said, among other things:

During these past 68 years, under the just and far-sighted leadership of the CPSU, the Armed Forces and naval forces of the USSR, founded following the Great Russian October Revolution, have developed rapidly. At present they are endowed with the most sophisticated arms. This has turned the USSR into a solid mainstay of the socialist community and of the national liberation movements in the world. Since their founding, the Armed Forces and naval forces of the USSR have accomplished countless feats and have effectively defended Lenin's socialist fatherland. They have won historic victories culminating in the defeat of the Hitlerite fascists and Japanese militarists and succeeded in saving mankind from the danger of fascism.



Presently, the Armed Forces and naval forces of the USSR and the armed forces of the socialist community form a solid bastion in favor of the maintenance of socialism and peace in the world. The message went on: The Cambodian Armed Forces and people are proud of the development of the heroic Armed Forces of the USSR which, having successfully carried out the noble resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, are ready to fulfill the tasks that the 27th CPSU Congress will define.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to express on behalf of the KPRAF our profound thanks to the party, Government, and Armed Forces of the Soviet Union for providing both material and moral assistance to the defense and reconstruction of our fatherland, particularly to the consolidation and development of the KPRAF, the message said in conclusion.

#### PHNOM PENH REPORTS SRV COMMENTS ON U.S. POW'S

BK210630 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] On 18 February, the Press Information Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry rejected an AFP report alleging that at a press conference held after a meeting with a U.S. congressional delegation, Comrade Hoang Bich Son, Vietnamese ambassador to the United Nations, had said that there are American nationals in Vietnam. The Press Information Department said that Comrade Hoang Bich Son did not hold the press conference after meeting with the U.S. congressional delegation. The Vietnamese side added that if the U.S. side had any concrete information on Americans still alive in Vietnam, it should give this information to the Vietnamese side, and Vietnam would be ready to investigate this case.

#### FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV

OW252300 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1204 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 25 -- A delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Home and Foreign Trade led by Chan Phin, minister, returned to Phnom Penh Tuesday, concluding week-long visit to Vietnam.

While in Vietnam, Chan Phin signed with Minister of Home Trade Le Duc Thinh protocols on the exchange of commodities in 1986 with a total value up by 2.1 times compared with 1985 and on broadening the cooperation between the two ministries of Kampuchea and Vietnam in personnel training and exchange of experience in trade activities. Chan Phin also signed protocols on economic cooperation with Minister of Food Nguyen Van Chinh and Minister of Supplies Hoang Duc Nghi. He was also cordially received by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vu Dinh Lieu on February 22.

#### KANGTOAP PADEVOAT ON AIDING DISABLED COMBATANTS

BK251030 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 24 Feb 86

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "Paying Attention To Further Improving the Implementation of the Policy on the Rear Battlefield" -- date not given]

[Text] Political work is the will of the party and state, set to respond to the concrete demands of the revolution, and aimed at appropriately responding to the noble and exemplary heroism and precious deeds of all fallen, wounded, and invalid combatants who sacrificed their flesh and blood for the beloved fatherland's independence and happiness.

In the course of fighting to win victories and sweep up the remnants of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan and other Cambodian reactionaries, a number of our KPRAF cadres and combatants have died, been wounded, or become invalids. To respond to these noble sacrifices, after studying and disseminating political principle concerning families of fallen and disabled combatants, localities in provinces and municipalities in the rear battlefield have done their best to implement this task and have achieved good results. Some units have cooperated closely with local authorities. Despite encountering difficulties and natural disasters, which hampered production, these units have made efforts with good results to set up teams to look after animals. They have also helped disabled combatants marry and start families with wholehearted support, including draft animals, labor for tilling and transplanting rice, and seeds for production. All this has greatly pleased the combatants' families and fostered their firm confidence in the revolution.

However, some provincial and municipal units have not yet done their best to widely disseminate this political principle among the masses. They have not yet clearly understood their role and duties and have not yet been fully responsible and truly in charge of this task. This has caused hardship for some disabled combatants' families. Therefore, to improve and further the implementation of this policy for the rear battlefield, units in provinces and municipalities throughout the country should first of all understand and clearly realize that this task is an immense and important one for the whole party, people, and Army. It is necessary to carry it out to bring good and firm results. This should not be mistaken as a separate duty of the Army.

Every mass organization, people's revolutionary committee, and party committees of all levels throughout the country should constantly pay attention to and implement well this political task to eliminate all types of shortcomings. They should make themselves firm supports for the front-line battlefield. Every favorable condition should be created for families of all fallen and disabled combatants. Visits to these combatants and their families should be made at their living quarters or in hospitals throughout the country. Revolutionary state authorities should strive to assist, teach various skills to, and find jobs for combatants' families to improve their living standards. At the same time, our state authorities should constantly cooperate with the people in providing relief to the families of needy combatants. Elderly parents and wives of fallen, disabled, and front-line combatants should be taken care of when they are sick or enduring hardship. The future of children of deserving combatants should also be taken care of.

Units at all levels should, therefore, pay special attention to disabled combatants by setting up separate and appropriate centers for them. The slightly disabled should be provided with cultural, vocational, and technical classes to enable them to carry out tasks to contribute to building and defending the country.

In the past, many disabled combatants have expanded their enduring nature and achieved brilliant successes in production without relying completely on state assistance. As for their families, we should strive to promote and heighten their spirit to take part in production or to take up various jobs, in accordance with their ability, to improve the living standards of their own families so as not to rely completely on state assistance. If this can be done, this political task will further make our people and revolutionary combatants realize the fine leadership of the party and state in the new regime. It will also spur and encourage youths to serve in the Army. This will in turn further advance the task of daily building the KPRAF toward becoming a modern and truly disciplined army.

VODK: PHNOM PENH AIRPORT ATTACKED 12 FEBRUARY

BK260054 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia 2330 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Our special detachment in cooperation with fraternal Cambodian soldiers launched a three-pronged attack on Pochentong International Airport, Phnom Penh battlefield, at 2225 on 12 February. The first prong was directed against the hangars of Vietnamese aircraft. The second prong was originated against big weapons and ammunition depots. The third prong was directed against aircraft fuel containers containing hundreds of thousands of liters of fuel.

After 30 minutes of fighting, we were completely successful in the three prongs. We killed 23 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 31 others. We destroyed two aircraft, three weapons and ammunition depots, and a depot of aircraft gasoline containing hundreds of thousands of litres of fuel. These ammunition and gasoline depots were set ablaze and exploded the whole night. Vietnamese soldiers posted at the airport panicked and lost control of the situation. They were forced to take off in their aircraft to fly over Pochentong International Airport and Phnom Penh.

At 2300, Vietnamese enemy aggressors made every effort to send a regiment with 10 tanks from Phnom Penh with an attempt to help their colleagues in Pochentong and to resist our forces. They were affected by the burning and exploding ammunition and fuel depots. A number of other Vietnamese soldiers were killed and wounded. The remainder of the Vietnamese troops dared not enter the fighting areas and they turned back with their tanks at 2330.

On the night of 12 February, Vietnamese enemy soldiers posted at Chaom Chau position and nearby positions were gathered and sent to the fighting areas in an attempt to resist us. However, we attacked them, and they returned to their positions. We killed three Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded three others. In sum, we killed 60 [figure as heard] Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded a number of others.

VODK ON SRV 'LIES' ABOUT TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK250602 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Authorities' Lies Cannot Conceal Their Defeats and Difficult Situation on the Battlefield of Aggression Against Cambodia in the Current Dry Season"]

[Text] On 19 February in Paris, Vietnamese Minister of Culture Cu Huy Can [title as heard] told French press correspondents that the Hanoi authorities plan to withdraw Vietnamese troops from Cambodia every year so that by 1990 all Vietnamese troops in Cambodia will be totally withdrawn. This is a shameless lie by the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors. On the Cambodian battlefield, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors are having serious difficulties, particularly in the current 8th dry season, in the front and the rear -- that is, on the border battlefields, on the battlefields around Tonle Sap Lake, and in the interior of Cambodia. On the battlefields around Tonle Sap Lake, particularly the areas around Battambang, our DK National Army and guerrillas have repeatedly attacked the Vietnamese aggressors, causing them serious difficulties and doing great damage to their rice stores, paddy warehouses, ammunition and weaponry depots, and materiel warehouses each month. On the banks of Tonle Sap River and along Routes 5 and 6, we have kept sweeping the Vietnamese aggressors out.

On the battlefields around Phnom Penh, the situation in the current dry season has been aggravated for the Vietnamese aggressors because our national army has repeatedly launched offensives from the southwestern, northwestern, and northern parts of Phnom Penh.



Recently, we intensified our attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors in the eastern part of Phnom Penh. At the same time, our national army kept launching offensives and firing rockets into Phnom Penh City, thus causing constant panic and chaos among the Vietnamese aggressors. Along the western and eastern banks of the Mekong River stretching from Kratie and Kompong Cham provinces to Ponhea Loe District in Kandal Province near Phnom Penh, we have swept the Vietnamese enemies from various areas. Sometimes we swept them from stretches dozens of kilometers wide. We have vigorously intensified our attacks against the Vietnamese enemies in Kompong Cham, Kratie, Mondolkiri, Ratanakiri, and Stung Treng provinces as well as in Kompong Speu, Takeo, Kampot, Kompong Som sectors, including the Phnom Penh-Kompong Som Railroad and Route 4.

Therefore, in the current 8th dry season, the Vietnamese enemies have had serious problems on the battlefield. They have been attacked and shattered everywhere. At the same time, Cambodian soldiers and militiamen who were forced to serve them have deserted them, turning against them everywhere. These mutinies by Cambodian soldiers and militiamen have spread, causing greater difficulties for the Vietnamese enemies. The Cambodian people have also risen up and turned against the Vietnamese enemies everywhere. The Vietnamese enemies themselves and their Soviet boss, as well as the people all over the world, are well aware of this situation. If it drags on, the Vietnamese enemies will certainly soon suffer to the point that they will no longer be able to stay in Cambodia. In such a situation, how can the Vietnamese enemies withdraw their troops from Cambodia? Facts seen on the battlefield this year as in the previous years show that Vietnam will never dare withdraw even a single soldier from Cambodia. On the contrary, Vietnam has sent fresh troops to Cambodia. This year it has sent even larger numbers of fresh troops to Cambodia than in the previous years in order to, on the one hand, withstand the more vigorous attacks by our national army and guerrillas throughout the country and, on the other hand, counter and replace the Cambodian soldiers and militiamen who have turned against and deserted it and to replace the large number of Vietnamese soldiers killed or wounded during the past dry season.

Therefore, Cu Huy Can's remark is just a lie to conceal the defeats and difficult situation of the Hanoi authorities on the Cambodian battlefield in the current dry season and the fact that the Vietnamese aggressors have been sending large numbers of fresh troops to Cambodia. No one believes this Vietnamese lie. The world community will continue to condemn and pressure the Hanoi authorities in all fields together with the struggle waged by the Cambodian people and the CGDK on the battlefield until the Hanoi authorities are compelled to withdraw their aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia in order to let the Cambodian people decide their destiny without any outside interference in accordance with the seven UN resolutions.

#### BRIEFS

PEACE COMMITTEE RETURNS -- Phnom Penh SPK February 19 -- A delegation of the Kampuchean subcommittee of the Asian Buddhist Committee for Peace (ABCP) led by Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Defence and Construction of the Kampuchean Fatherland, was back home Tuesday after attending the 7th A.B.C.P. general conference in Vientiane, Laos. While in Vientiane, the delegation was received by Souphanouvong, chairman of both the Supreme People's Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Lao Front for National Construction. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 19 Feb 86 BK]

U.S. TRADE DELEGATION MEETS WITH COUNTERPARTS

BK250927 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Thai and U.S. delegations met yesterday morning at the Foreign Ministry on a new round of trade talks to be held in mid-September in Geneva. The Thai delegation was led by Permanent Secretary for Commerce Wichan Niwatwong and the U.S. delegation by Mike Smith, whose position was equivalent to assistant secretary of the commercial representative's office of the U.S. President. Speaking to newsmen after the meeting, Wichan said both sides agreed that there should be a new round of talks to prevent import restrictions and unfair export practices, such as subsidies for exports. Thailand felt that the new round of talks should include discussion of an international agreement on preventing unfair trade practices, such as subsidies for agricultural exports, which if accepted in principle will render the U.S. farm act void. Thailand will also propose that all countries end protectionism against imports, such as the U.S. import quota on Thai textiles. It will also urge UN trade committees to speed up settlement of trade disputes.

The U.S. delegation said it will propose in the new round of trade talks that other countries allow more freedom in establishing foreign trade business and services, such as insurance, banking, and shipping. The Thai side felt that if the United States wanted this, it must be ready to reciprocate with complying countries. The U.S. delegation also brought up protection of intellectual property -- including copyrights, trade marks, and patents --- and asked Thailand to pay closer attention to the matter. Both delegations also discussed Thai and U.S. trade deficits vis a vis Japan.

DPRK'S KIM HWAN VIEWS VISIT BEFORE DEPARTURE

BK251003 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Kim Hwan, secretary general [as heard] of the DPRK WPK Central Committee, gave a press conference at Bangkok International Airport's VIP lounge yesterday afternoon at conclusion of his formal visit to Thailand as guest of the Thai Government. He said his visit achieved great success, particularly in trade cooperation under which Thailand and the DPRK have mutually beneficial trade. In the past 2 years the DPRK exchanged large quantities of Thai agricultural products, including corn and tapioca, for its industrial goods. Apart from trade and economic cooperation, the DPRK also hoped to strengthen other aspects of ties with Thailand. He said he was very impressed by the Thai Government's and Thai people's warm welcome.

LAO HOSTILITIES LIMIT WILLINGNESS TO LEND AID

BK210911 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Statement to newsmen by Lieutenant General Wichit Bunyawat, director of the Supreme Command Information Office; given in Bangkok on 20 February -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Although Laos recently asked Thailand to open more border crossing points and to allow exchange of more goods in order to relieve shortages in Laos, it has continued to act in ways that endanger ties with Thailand and discourage an increase in trade along the common border, such as attacking Thai officials, shooting at Thai villagers, and taking Thai villagers prisoner in many areas. In addition, Laos has continued to conduct slanderous propaganda against Thailand, showing a disregard for Thai-Lao relations and the benefits it has received from Thailand. Regrettably, all of this limits the assistance which Thailand is ready to give Laos.

COUP WITNESS TESTIFIES THAT SOEM GAVE ORDERS

BK210829 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Feb 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The fourth state witness this morning told the Criminal Court that Gen Soem na Nakhon was seen giving orders at the coup headquarters. Group Captain Somnuk Chuansanit's testimony was in conflict with one given by Deputy Supreme Commander Gen Bunrit Thantharanon who said during a hearing on February 7 that the five key suspects seemed to have been forced into the situation.

GP Capt Somnuk, the fourth state witness, testified that an alleged coup leader Col Manun Rupkhachon was not giving out any order during that time. GP Capt Somnuk revealed that during cross-examination by defence lawyers at the trial of the 40 coup suspects this morning. The Criminal Court resumed the trial this morning after a one-week delay when one of the suspects fell ill.

GP Capt Somnuk said he was on duty at the Supreme Command on the night of September 8. At 4 a.m. he was awoken by his colleague Lt-Col Phinit Phuangcharoen on the phone telling him that RTAF [Royal Thai Air Force] Chief Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Praphan Thupatemi was coming. When he asked the caller why the RTAF chief was coming, his colleague replied that he did not know.

He said when he went downstairs from his room on the third floor he saw several armed soldiers in fatigues in front of Building 602 [in Supreme Command Headquarters compound]. He walked up to them and asked what they were doing there, the soldiers did not reply. He said he then went back with intent to report to his superior of his belief that something had gone wrong at the Supreme Command, one soldier threatened him with an M16 (automatic rifle) to stay where he was.

Later at 5 a.m. he was led into the meeting hall where he saw Gen Soem seated at the head of the table. Inside the hall, he saw an officer who he learned later was Col Manun. Afterwards he saw ACM Praphan, ACM Arun Phromthep, Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, Gen Yot Thep-hatsadin na Ayutthaya, ACM Krasae Intharat, Admiral Supha Kotchaseini, and Gen Bunrit Thantharanon.

He said that when he came into the hall, Gen Soem told him to prepare typewriters and be ready to type orders. In addition, Gen Soem also told him to find persons who can be in charge of serving food and drinks to those in the conference room, and also to look for a communications officer. He said he later saw Gen Soem gave some documents to the communications officer to transmit.

But for Col Manun, the group captain said he did not see him give any orders at all.

KRIANGSAK CHAIRS FOREIGN AFFAIRS PANEL MEETING

BK260239 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Coup suspect Gen Kriangsak Chamanan yesterday chaired a meeting of the House Foreign Affairs Committee at his Bang Khen home. The former prime minister, who has been released on bail, said the morning meeting covered a wide range of topics, including the turmoil in the Philippines. The meeting was not attended by all of the committee members because the schedule was brought forward.

Gen Kriangsak, who spent five months in police custody, declined to comment on the September 9 coup attempt. But he sympathised with suspects still in detention and hoped their relatives could raise enough assets to back their bail requests. He had not been asked to help any suspects secure their release, he said.



"We, the five generals (Gen Soem na Nakhon, Gen Yot Thep-hatsadin, ACM Krasae Intharat and ACM Arun Phromthep) are not in a position to shoulder this responsibility, although we have deep sympathy for them," Gen Kriangsak said.

He said yesterday's talks also dealt with plans by committee members to discuss the Farm Act with congressmen in the United States.

ATHIT SAYS ARMY TERM EXTENSION UP TO PREM

BK250149 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday he will obey orders and leave the Armed Forces if the Prime Minister decides against extending his term. Gen Athit said: "I have only one boss. If he (Gen Prem Tinsulanon) thinks it's enough then I will go, and there will be no repercussions."

But should Gen Prem decide to extend Gen Athit's term for another year, he would agree to serve in the Armed Forces. "I'm like a pawn in a chess game. The player can put me anywhere he wishes," said Gen Athit.

The Supreme Commander said he had always done his best in his work. He had never left his work unfinished and would try to accomplish it before his retirement. As a government official, Gen Athit said he would stay at home and live on his pension if nobody gave him a job. The general insisted he was still physically fit and believed he could still be useful to the country, given the chance.

Scoffing at word of national "disorder" should the extension be turned down, Gen Athit said: "That was just a rumour and could not be held as a truth."

FORMER SAP HEAD KHUKRIT 'SICK, TIRED OF PREM'

BK240212 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] M.R. Khukrit Pramot, former leader of the Social Action Party (SAP), was quoted as saying Saturday that he was "sick and tired of" Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon. Khukrit reportedly made the remark in an interview with reporters at the provincial airport in Chiang Mai where he was waiting for a flight to Bangkok. Prem was in the VIP room in the departure lounge, waiting for the same flight.

BAN MUANG newspaper reported that Col Phairot Phanitsamai, an aide of the premier, approached Khukrit and asked him to sit near Prem on the flight. Khukrit was quoted as replying: "I won't sit with him. Let him sit in the front while I sit in the rear so that when the plane crashes I won't get killed..."

Khukrit was in Chiang Mai to attend a religious ceremony at Doi Suthep while Prem was in the northern province for the inauguration of Mae Ngat Sombunchon Dam by HM the King on Saturday.

The former premier was also quoted as remarking during the interview: "I am sick and tired of Prem. Prem is a good man, while I am a freak." Khukrit said he was not met Prem since he resigned as SAP leader last month. He also reaffirmed that he will not resume the leadership of the trouble-plagued party despite growing demands by party members. "I am old now and don't have good health. The Social Action Party must grow though I am no longer its leader," added Khukrit, 74.

HANOI VIEWS INDOCHINA'S ECONOMIC COOPERATION

BK231319 Hanoi Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Unattributed "Article:" "The Highly Effective Cooperation"]

[Text] Proceeding from their vital interests and deeply conscious of the strength of solidarity, a primary factor in the victory of the revolution in each country as well as of the common cause, the people of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have always done their utmost to build the special relations of friendship and all-round cooperation among the three fraternal nations.

The summit conference of the three Indochinese countries held in Vientiane in February 1983 was an extremely important milestone marking a new stage of development of these relations. The Vientiane statement is the guide for action of the three peoples at the present stage, when the three nations are advancing together to socialism and struggling against cruel and cunning enemies. This document clearly states that the principle governing the economic relations among the three countries is development of bilateral or trilateral long-term cooperation and mutual assistance in all fields in the spirit of friendship and fraternity and on the basis of total voluntariness, equality, and mutual benefit.

In light of the Vientiane summit conference's statement, the three countries' committees for economic and cultural cooperation held their first session in Phnom Penh and set forth a program for the 1980's. Since then meetings of these committees have become a regular event. Over the past 3 years the committees have met five times. At these conferences, the three sides exchanged views and considered and reached agreement on specific programs for bilateral or trilateral cooperation.

We are happy to note that, along with the growth of the revolution in each country, the economic and cultural cooperation among the three countries has made notable progress and that the joint efforts of various Vietnamese, Laos, and Cambodian ministries, sectors, and localities have resulted in many achievements, thereby contributing to each country's economic restoration and development. In agricultural cooperation, some outstanding achievements have been the three countries' mutual assistance in planning a number of key rice-growing zones, drafting plans for water conservancy projects, and building models of intensive cultivation; exchanges of rice strains and animal breeds; and building of animal breeder farms and stations and agricultural production processing establishments, thereby contributing to successfully resolving the problem of satisfying the people's demands for grain and foodstuffs. The three sides have also successfully implemented a program for cooperation in the exploitation and processing of agricultural, forestry, and fishery products; in consumer goods production and export goods processing; and in forestry business, road building, rubber production, fishing, and the basic survey of natural resources.

The exchange of goods, especially between sister localities, has increasingly expanded and the value of goods exchanged has gone up annually, creating favorable conditions for each country to broaden trade relations and effectively coordinate in the international market.

Limited first to a few key branches and then expanding to nearly all sectors, cooperation in training technical cadres and workers has been promoted in the right direction and on an increasingly larger scale from the center to the grassroots.

Implemented with more varied methods and in increasingly diversified forms, the economic and cultural cooperation among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia has become ever more effective.

In the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism, our three countries together have to overcome many difficulties caused by small-scale, fragmented production; backward techniques; low standards of labor; and grave consequences of war, natural calamities, and enemy sabotage. In such a situation, economic cooperation and integration are an objective requirement and a moving force driving each country to advance to attain its own socioeconomic objectives.

The most important result of economic cooperation among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia has been that it has enabled each country to clearly realize its own real potential, to effectively use foreign aid, to counter an enemy economic blockade and multifaceted war of sabotage, and to contribute to consolidating and strengthening the Vietnam-Laos-Cambodia militant alliance.

Time will pass but the Vietnam-Laos or Vietnam-Cambodia friendship projects already completed or under construction will forever remain vivid proof of the courageous, industrious, and creative labor of the Vietnamese, Laos, and Cambodian peoples; of their mutual assistance and cooperation on the basis of true selflessness and equality; and of their joint efforts in building a decent and happy new life.

The achievements in economic and cultural cooperation, along with the great accomplishments recorded by the three nations in their close coordination to build a firm and strong national defense and to fight in defense of their sacred sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as in their close coordination in the political and diplomatic fields, have strongly enhanced the revolutionary position and forces of the three countries and have frustrated all enemy schemes to sabotage the Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian revolution and to divide the block of the Vietnam-Laos-Cambodia militant alliance.

The situation of the Indochinese revolution is better than ever before. The three peoples have entered 1986 full of pride, enthusiasm, and confidence. With its new contents and quality, the economic and cultural cooperation among the three countries will certainly yield even greater and more practical results, thereby contributing to fulfilling each country's socioeconomic targets for 1986 and subsequent years in the interests of each nation and of all the three nations, and for the sake of peace, stability, friendship, cooperation, and progress in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

#### SOVIET LAUNCH CARRIER ARRIVES AT HA LONG BAY

OW201747 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 20 -- The launch - carrier Aleksey Kosygin of the Far East Shipping Company of the Soviet Union carrying commodities to Vietnam has arrived in the Ha Long Bay in Quang Ninh Province. This is the first launch-carrier of the Soviet Union to arrive in Vietnam. The Aleksey Kosygin carries 82 self-propelled launches each with a freight of 370 tons. The launches can have easy access to the inland river ports of the Red and Mekong Rivers.

#### ENGINEERS HELPING BUILD BULGARIAN NUCLEAR PLANT

BK160302 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Unattributed "article" on cooperation among CEMA countries in building nuclear power plants]

[Excerpt] At present, 77 Vietnamese engineers and workers are working in a construction unit building a nuclear power plant in Bulgaria. Le Thanh Hai, one of the unit's able welders, said:



We take great pride in our participation in building this powerful nuclear power plant in Bulgaria. We will certainly be able to accumulate valuable experience for use in the future construction of nuclear centers in Vietnam.

TRAN QUYNH-LED GROUP IN BERLIN FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

OW251133 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 25 -- The Vietnamese economic delegation headed by Tran Quynh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Berlin on Sunday for the 13th meeting of the G.D.R.-Vietnam economic committee. Gerhard Schuerer, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and vice chairman of the G.D.R. Council of Ministers, on Feb. 24 received the delegation. The two sides discussed measures to further expand economic cooperation between the two countries in various fields including tropical farming and forestry, light industry and geology for the 1986-90 period.

USSR MILITARY ATTACHE HOSTS ARMY-NAVY DAY FETE

OW221748 Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 22 -- A reception was given here today by Colonel Mikhail Grigoryevich Profenchev, military attache to the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi, in honour of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy Day (Feb. 23rd). The Vietnamese guests included General Le Trong Tan, vice minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army; and Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. Many military attaches and members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi attended.

Speaking on the occasion, the Soviet military attache noted that in present situation, the Soviet Armed Forces are further strengthening their unity under the leadership of the CPSU, constantly sharpening their vigilance, and enhancing their combat strength to defend their homeland and, together with the Armed Forces of the other socialist countries, to defend world peace. He said the Soviet Armed Forces would do all they can to develop the militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the Armed Forces [of] the Soviet Union and Vietnam. He expressed warm support for the efforts of the peoples in Vietnam and the other two Indochinese countries in turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The "Thang Long" unit of the Vietnam Air Force has also held a meeting in honour of this anniversary with the participation of the Soviet military attache in Hanoi.

CPV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBAN CONGRESS

OW191534 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 19 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam returned here Tuesday after attending the 3rd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba in Havana.

The delegation led by Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee, was greeted on its return by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau Member and secretary of the party Central Committee. Cuban Charge D'Affaires a.i. Maria [name indistinct] was also present.

SUHARTO CONGRATULATES PHILIPPINES' AQUINO

BK260634 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Excerpts] On behalf of the Indonesian people and on his own behalf, President Suharto today sent a congratulatory message to the new president of the Philippines, Mrs Corazon Aquino. This was disclosed by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja to newsmen following his meeting with President Suharto at his Jalan Cendana Road residence in Jakarta this morning.

Minister Mokhtar did not disclose the content of President Suharto's message to the new Philippines' leader. However, he said that the development in that country has given us a relative relief.

Answering a reporter's question, Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that the political crisis which has been going on since the presidential election campaign will not greatly affect the Philippines' national stability. According to Mokhtar, the Philippines' national resilience is an important part of the framework in developing the ASEAN regional resilience.

MOKHTAR MEETS WITH AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION

BK251658 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1640 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Jakarta, 25/2 (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja at his office here Tuesday had a courtesy call by Chief Minister of the Northern Territory of Australia Hon Ian Tuxworth and discussed with him various aspects of the bilateral relations between the two countries.

Tuxworth told the press later that the people of the Northern Territory wished for an early opening of a communication link between Darwin and East Timor, Indonesia's 27th province in the close proximity to the Australian region.

He said Mokhtar has expressed concern over the spreading of an assumption that many East Timorese living in Darwin are followers of Fretilin. Tuxworth said as far as he could remember, only five of the 5,000 East Timorese living in the territory were supporters of Fretilin. And they did not have the support from the people of the Northern Territory he stressed.

He said the people in the Northern Territory share the view of Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke that Indonesia's jurisdiction over East Timor was absolute.

Later in the afternoon Mokhtar delivered a lecture before the Jakarta Rotary Club entitled "World Peace Through International Understanding." In this lecture Mokhtar said in line with the preamble of the 1945 Constitution was obligated to contribute to world peace. For this reason he added, Indonesia always practiced the principle of peaceful coexistence irrespracticed [as received] the economic and social background of other countries.

MARCOS DEPARTS UNDER GUARANTEE OF SAFETY

## Requests Safeconduct

PA251319 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1307 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, 25 Feb (EFE) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has confirmed that Ferdinand Marcos has asked him to guarantee his and his family's safeconduct out of the Philippines. The minister said he spoke with Marcos over the telephone and that he offered him the safeconduct. "We want to inflict no damage...and we will form a security cordon around Marcos and his family," Enrile told the independent DZRH radio station.

"Our only concern is to settle (the country's situation) as soon as possible to begin working to benefit the people," Ponce Enrile said.

## 'Last-Ditch' Effort To Remain

HK252357 Manila Far East Broadcasting Comapny in English 2304 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, in an interview with the ASSOCIATED PRESS and Channel 4, revealed that Mr Marcos tried a last-ditch effort yesterday [25 February] to head off Mrs Aquino's triumph by proposing creation of a provisional government with Mr Marcos as honorary president and the opposition running the government as it wants. Mr Enrile said that it was too late because he had already been committed to Mrs Aquino. Mr Enrile said that Mr Marcos later called him and asked him to call U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth and ask whether the United States could provide security for him to leave Malacanang. Enrile said he thought Bosworth called Mr Marcos at about 1700 [0900 GMT]. Four hours later the helicopters were on the way to Clark. In the last conversation, Enrile said he was calm. Enrile said he never noticed any bitterness, and he never complained.

## Shooting at Malacanang

HK251544 Hong Kong AFP in English 1541 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 25 (AFP) -- Shooting broke out around the Presidential palace here Tuesday after a diplomatic source said that President Ferdinand Marcos and his family had left the Philippines, eyewitnesses said.

Two AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reporters on the scene heard automatic rifle fire and saw flashes in the compound as an estimated 3,000 leftist protesters and a separate group of people, apparently opposition supporters, reached the palace.

There were unconfirmed reports from other witnesses that a priest had been killed and another priest and a civilian taken hostage by Marcos supporters who were angered when they were stoned. The protesters, belonging to the radical alliance Bayan, reached the palace gates amid sporadic rifle fire.

General Fidel Ramos, who along with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile led the popular revolt that toppled Mr Marcos and installed opposition leader Corazon Aquino, was headed for the palace, aides said.



## Details on Scene at Palace

HK251630 Hong Kong AFP in English 1612 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Feb 25 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos relinquished power here on Tuesday, brought down after a 20-year reign by a popular rebellion led by the widow of his slain arch rival.

(In Washington, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz announced that the 68-year-old Mr Marcos had resigned and the United States recognised the government of his electoral challenger Corazon Aquino.

(U.S. officials said Mr Marcos was heading out of the Philippines via the United States' Clark Air Force Base. An informed diplomatic source here confirmed that Mr Marcos was on his way out.

(Mr Shultz said that Mr Marcos was "welcome to come to the United States," which had been his political patron for two decades but called on him to resign as rebellion grew in the Philippines since Saturday.)

Filipinos danced in the streets, exploded firecrackers and set tires alight after the word spread, but the celebration took a violent turn when shooting was heard around the presidential palace.

Mr Marcos' resignation came less than 12 hours after he had reiterated that he had no intention of stepping down as he was inaugurated for a new six-year term in a ceremony inside the heavily guarded palace.

Eighty minutes earlier, Mrs Aquino was sworn in as president by her supporters, capping four days of confrontation between her military-backed supporters and troops loyal to Mr Marcos. Violence earlier Tuesday claimed at least 12 lives.

General Fidel Ramos, who sparked the revolt with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, headed for the presidential palace vacated by Mr Marcos, reportedly after nearly two hours of talks with the two rebel chiefs on a safe conduct. Gen Ramos announced on rebel-held government television at around 10 p.m. (1400 GMT) that unruly crowds might try to loot or damage the site.

The end of the drama, which began with a disputed presidential election on February 7, was signalled when some 1,000 marines and army troops guarding Mr Marcos' palace left their posts Tuesday. Some jubilantly shouted "It's over." The troops then hugged and received flowers from some 900 people at the site supporting Mrs Aquino, the 53-year-old widow of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Mrs Aquino, who claimed that Mr Marcos had cheated her of victory in the election through massive poll fraud, urged supporters in a statement after the palace troops departed to "keep calm. Stay where you are."

At one entrance, some 1,000 Aquino supporters had taken down barbed wire blockades and were exchanging a barrage of stones and bottles with several hundred Marcos supporters across a makeshift barrier of a fence torn from a nearby front yard.

At the Mendiola Bridge leading to another entrance, some 3,000 people from leftist groups allied to Mrs Aquino's movement had taken down some barbed wire, and a priest was negotiating with about 20 troops guarding the other end of the bridge to allow them to pass.

Earlier in the day, Mrs Aquino was inaugurated as president by her supporters. Mr Marcos, his support crumbling with nearly hourly reports of defections, staged his own inauguration without his vice president, premier and military chief present.

New street fighting was reported with the bloodiest battle claiming nine lives and leaving 11 wounded after a rebel raid on a police station in the business district of Makati. The dead included six of the seven raiders and the hostage, police said. Red Cross officials said that three Marcos supporters had died in a more-prolonged fight for control of a suburban television transmission tower that had been held by loyalists.

#### Arrival at Clark

HK251937 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 1900 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] President Marcos and his family abandoned Malacanang and fled last night towards Clark Air Base making opposition leader Corazon Aquino president of the country. An unruly crowd broke into the palace following Mr Marcos' departure and began looting and destroying items and at least one person was killed in the melee.

Major Thomas Boyd, a Clark Air Base public affairs officer confirmed that Mr Marcos was in the base's distinguished visitors quarters, but it was not clear when he planned to leave the country he had ruled for 20 years.

Mrs Aquino's new military chief General Fidel Ramos said 30 people were taken by helicopter from Malacanang at about 9:30 pm and second group of about 80 people departed by boat via the Pasig River, then go the short distance in a car convoy to the U.S. Embassy grounds. General Ramos did not say who was evacuated besides Mr Marcos and his family, which includes wife Imelda, son Bongbong, daughters Imee Manotoc and Irene Araneta and three grandchildren.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Mr Marcos was resting at Clark Air Base and he said Mr Marcos and about 30 associates and family were taken to the base by U.S. helicopters. Speakes told reporters in Washington that Mr Marcos is resting. He is in bed in Clark base and has retired for the evening. One senior Reagan administration source said the ousted Philippine leader could remain at the base for a day or more. Speakes said he did not know where Mr Marcos will go eventually but (?will extend) Washington's offer of safe haven in the United States.

[Words indistinct] a report that General Ver, Mr Marcos' top military commander, left by executive jet about 1:30 pm for an unknown destination.

#### Departs for Guam

HK260038 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Former President Ferdinand Marcos who stepped down today after 20 years in power has left the Philippines for exile. A White House spokesman said he can confirm that Mr Marcos has left the country and is flying to Guam. He did not say who else was aboard the U.S. plane carrying Mr Marcos to Guam, an American possession in the Pacific, or where the former leader might go from there.

Last night U.S. Defense Department spokesman Bob Sims told reporters that Mr Marcos, his wife Imelda, General Fabian Ver and about 30 family members were picked up by four U.S. Air Force H-3 helicopters on the palace grounds for the 30-minute ride to Clark Airbase. He said the helicopters were requested by the U.S. Ambassador in Manila Stephen Bosworth.

## PNA Details

BK260359 Manila PNA in English 0349 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Clark Air Base, Feb 26 (PNA) -- Former President Marcos, accompanied by 60 relatives and close associates, took off from Clark Air Base at about 5:22 this morning on board two U.S. Air Force AC141 passenger jets. Capt Jim Sahli, Clark Air Base public information officer, said that Marcos' party was destined initially to stop at Andrew Air Force Base in Guam.

Mr Marcos and his group arrived on board four helicopters at Clark Air Base at about 9:30 Tuesday night. Sahli said Clark authorities have no idea on the final destination of the former president and his party.

AGUINO ASSUMES PRESIDENCY, FORMS GOVERNMENT

## Congratulated by Reagan

HK251839 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 1816 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] President Reagan has telephoned congratulations to opposition leader Corazon Aquino for assuming the Philippine presidency in a peaceful transition of power. An Aquino spokesman said the call came at about 11 O'clock [1500 GMT] last night, but refused to give further details. The spokesman said Ferdinand Marcos left for exile with Aquino's permission of approval. [Passage indistinct] He said Marcos' final destination was known only to the United States. Not even President Aquino was told his destination.

(?Asked if former) President Marcos asked for guarantees that he would not be extradited, the spokesman said that President Marcos requested for safe passage out. The spokesman said immediately after President Reagan's call, Aquino met [words indistinct] and finalized her cabinet.

## Reacts To Resignation

HK252044 Hong Kong AFP in English 2039 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 26 (AFP) -- Corazon Aquino said Tuesday that the resignation as president of Ferdinand Marcos meant that "the long agony is over" and that the Philippines was "finally free". Mrs Aquino's comments came shortly after U.S. ambassador to Manila, Stephen Bosworth had informed her that Mr Marcos had fled with his family to Clark Air Base north of here and was preparing to leave the country. The new president said that she hoped her government would be "blessed with peace and progress".

In a statement aired live over a rebel-held television station, Mrs Aquino said: "The long agony is over. We are finally free and we should be turly proud of the unprecedented way we achieved our freedom -- with courage and determination, and most important, in peace.

"A new life starts for our country tomorrow, a life filled with hope, and I believe, a life that will be blessed with peace and progress, she added.

Mrs Aquino asked her supporters, who stormed and ransacked the presidential palace upon hearing of Mr Marcos' downfall, to "please stay calm and observe sobriety for the sake of our country."



Her defence minister, Juan Ponce Enrile said over the same station that he was sorry for Mr Marcos and thanked him for his "act of compassion" in holding back the superior firepower of loyalist troops as the rebellion gained strength.

Mr Enrile, who was also defence minister under Mr Marcos, joined with Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos in breaking with the former president Saturday. Their rebel forces seized two key military camps in suburban Manila and rallied the opposition for what was to be the final assault on the Marcos regime climaxing in Tuesday's resignation.

Mr Enrile said that if there was anything that the people should thank Mr Marcos for "it was perhaps this single act of kindness because if he wanted really to harm us or annihilate us, he could have done so." He said Mr Marcos' downfall "saddens me very much because I've served the president for 21 years and I did not want this to happen."

#### Text of Statement

OW252335 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] The following is a nationally televised statement by President Corazon Aquino confirming Mr Marcos' departure:

The U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth has informed me that Mr Marcos and his party are now at Clark Air Base. The long agony is over. We are finally free and we can be truly proud of the unprecedented way we achieved our freedom with courage, with determination, and most important in peace. A new life starts for our country tomorrow, a life filled [words indistinct] with hope, and I believe, a life that will be blessed with peace and progress. May I request our countrymen who are now in Malacanang to please stay calm and observe sobriety for the sake of our country.

#### Holds Press Conference

HK261002 Hong Kong AFP in English 0952 GMT 26 Feb

[Text] Manila, Feb 26 (AFP) -- New Philippines President Corazon Aquino said Wednesday she would call for a ceasefire with the communist New People's Army (NPA), and abide by her pledge to honour an agreement on U.S. bases here. She told her first press conference since taking over from Ferdinand Marcos, who fled late Tuesday, that she had appointed Vice President Salvador Laurel as her government's prime minister and foreign minister.

She announced the appointment of other key advisers to senior posts and said that Juan Ponce Enrile, who led a three-day rebellion that gave her power, would retain the defense minister's job he held under Mr Marcos.

Mrs Aquino said she would ask for a ceasefire with the NPA which has been growing in strength and currently counts an estimated 18,000 men under arms. "In fact, just a while ago somebody informed me that perhaps there will be two NPA commanders who will be surrendering, and I intend to take this up with (Defence) Minister Juan Ponce Enrile."

Asked about the future of two vital strategic U.S. military bases here, she said she had told U.S. officials that "I am sticking to my original position. I will respect the military bases agreement until (it expires in) 1991 and I am keeping my options open."

Mrs Aquino, the 53-year-old widow of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino, was sworn in as president Tuesday by supporters of her claim that she was cheated out of victory in the February 7 presidential election. Her government won wide recognition after Mr Marcos fled in the face of mounting rebellion and mass defections among his backers.

Asked if she was satisfied with the U.S. role in the departure of Mr Marcos, who flew out of the country early Wednesday aboard a U.S. plane, Mrs Aquino said she was "very happy before the election that they had expressed concern for a free election." She said there was "slight disappointment" with President Ronald Reagan's initial post-election statements playing down allegations of fraud and intimidation by Marcos supporters, "but that was quickly forgotten by yours truly."

Mrs Aquino said that she would work closely with Jose Fernandez, retained as Central Bank governor, and "our first concern will be to help improve the lot of the poor unemployed and underemployed."

Asked about alleged millions of dollars in "hidden wealth" held by the Marcoses abroad, she said a presidential commission on good government to be headed by Jovito Salonga would be "particularly directed to return the wealth here."

#### Meets With Virata

HK260925 Hong Kong AFP in English 0910 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 26 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino delayed her first news conference Wednesday after the prime minister of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos called on her to arrange a formal transfer of power, spokesman said. Under the Constitution, the National Assembly, currently controlled by members of Mr Marcos's New Society Movement (KBL), can be dissolved only on recommendation of the premier. Earlier, legal experts said the National Assembly had to reverse its February 15 proclamation of Mr Marcos as winner of the fraud-marred February 7 presidential election.

Aquino spokesman Rene Saguisag told some 150 journalists gathered for the news conference that the prime minister of the deposed government, Cesar Virata, "just walked in at four o'clock (0800 GMT)" for talks. Another spokesman, Lito Banayo, said the meeting was about the "transfer of power and authority" to the new government. Mrs Aquino was sworn in yesterday as president without any formal proclamation by the Assembly.

#### Names Cabinet

BK261205 Manila PNA in English 1158 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 26 (PNA) -- President Corazon C. Aquino today completed appointments to her cabinet, naming 16 more to head government ministries and agencies. Mrs Aquino, who took her oath as seventh president of the Republic Tuesday, named Vice President Salvador Laurel to the foreign affairs ministry in a concurrent capacity. She earlier retained Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and moved up Lt Gen Fidel V. Ramos to full general and chief of staff of the Armed Forces. Ramos replaced Gen Fabian C. Ver, who has fled to the United States with former President Marcos.

## Others appointed:

- Member of Parliament Neptali Gonzales, justice;
- Benguet Consolidated President Jaime Ongpin, finance;
- Lourdes Quisumbing, education
- MP Aquilino Pimentel, local governments;
- MP Rogaciano Mercado, public works and highways;
- MP Ramon Mitra, agriculture;
- Jose Antonio Gonzales, tourism;
- Former Sen Ernesto Maceda, natural resources;
- Teodoro Locsin Jr, information;
- MP Alberto Romulo, budget.

She also named human rights lawyers Rene Saguisag and Joker Arroyo as presidential spokesman and executive secretary, respectively. She also appointed former Sen Jovito Salonga as head of the Presidential Commission on Good Government and MP Luis Villafuerte as head of the Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization.

The near total overhaul of the cabinet comes after the ouster of Mr Marcos, who ruled the country for 20 years. Mr Marcos' cabinet had mostly been unchanged in those two turbulent decades, eight years of which were under martial law.

The powerhouse cabinet has faces new to politics. Jaime Ongpin, has a brilliant track record as president of Benguet Consolidated, Asia's leading gold producer. He has often been at loggerheads with his brother on the Marcos government's trade policies, clashing with him publicly -- or in print.

Jose Conception Jr. is a leading businessman who led the Namfrel in 1984 in limiting cases of election fraud and then pushed his organization to a much-applauded guarding of the ballots in the Feb 7 presidential and vice presidential polls. The Namfrel's unofficial count put Mrs Aquino ahead of Marcos by some 800,000 votes.

LAUREL GRANTS NPA AMNESTY; EXPECTS MORE U.S. AID

HK261123 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel said that his new government will grant amnesty to the New People's Army. Mr Laurel also said that now that a new government has been set up, he expects more aid from the United States.

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER AIRLINES, FLIGHTS RESUME

HK260100 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Philippine Airlines has resumed its international flights but cancelled all domestic flights for security reasons. The country's flag carrier has been turned over to the government declared by Mrs Aquino following the resignation of the airlines' president, Roman Cruz.

RAMOS ANNOUNCES MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

BK261006 Manila PNA in English 0958 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 26 (PNA) -- Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos today started a major overhaul of the new Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) with the announcement of the first wave of new appointments in key positions in the military.



Starting from the four major service commands, Ramos named Maj Gen Prospero A. Olivas, PC-INP chief; Brig Gen Rodolfo Caneso, commanding general of the Philippine Army; Brig Gen Ramon Farolan, chief of the Philippine Air Force; and Commodore Serapio Martellano, flag officer in command of the Philippine Navy. All their appointments are in an acting capacity, subject to the approval and confirmation by President Corazon Aquino, Ramos said:

Other designations are as follows:

- Brig Gen Augusto Paiso, commanding general of the Aviation Security Command (Avsecom) and concurrently officer in charge of all military activities at the Manila International Airport (MIA);
- Brig Gen Jacinto Galang, AFP deputy chief of staff;
- Brig Gen Meliton Goyena, deputy chief of staff for Personnel (J-1);
- Col Antonio Samonte, deputy chief of staff for Intelligence (J-2);
- Col Alexander Aguirre, officer in charge of the deputy chief of staff for Operations (J-3);
- Brig Gen Eduardo Ermita, deputy chief of staff for Civil Military Operations (J-7);
- Col Luis San Andres, commanding officer of the AFP Civil Relations Service (CRS);
- Col Oscar Salamia, commanding officer of the AFP Communications Electronics;
- Brig Gen Manuel Ribo, commanding general of the 5th Infantry Division based in Camp Aquino, Tarlac;
- Brig Gen Mariano Adalem, commanding general of the 4th Infantry Division based in Cagayan de Oro City;
- Col Jose Santos, PC-INP regional command 7;
- Col Jesus Altuna, acting chief of staff PC;
- Col Jesus Daclan, AFP Savings and Loans, Inc. (Gen Ramos is concurrently general manager and Daclan is his representative);
- Brig Gen Rizalino Alquiza (Ret), acting president of the AFP Mutual Benefit Association;

Designated as secretary of the joint staff on a permanent capacity was Col Oscar Florendo.

Meanwhile, General Ramos said that the long range program for the AFP is to improve discipline and morale among the soldiers; regain the integrity of the AFP as protector of the people and to enhance and expand the operational capability of the AFP.

Maj Crisencio Maralit, was named officer in charge of the HGT-Public Information Office. Ramos said more appointments will be announced soon.

#### THOUSANDS CELEBRATE IN STREETS; MALACANANG LOOTED

HK260049 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Tens of thousands of people [word indistinct] through the streets of Manila singing, dancing, and lighting bonfires as word leaked out that Mr Marcos had left Malacanang. Thousands more streamed to the palace, rampaging (?for revenge), tearing down pictures, and ransacking desks. A half-eaten meal lay on a banquet table in one reception room. The crowd, estimated by reporters at 20,000, surged through the palace unopposed by guards. Other clambered over abandoned tanks and armored troop carriers chanting: Cory! Cory! Some rushed into the presidential residence in the administration building, looting, tearing up Marcos posters, yanking telephones from the walls, and eating food left on tables. Looters were seen carrying monogrammed towels, shoes, calendars, and a gilt frame minus a painting.

The looting was stopped by pro-Aquino organizers and officers who told the crowd that the palace grounds had to be kept intact to document Mr Marcos' years in power and allow for a Malacanang takeover by Mrs Aquino. The surge of vandalism and looting was triggered by a clash between pro-Aquino youths and Marcos loyalists at the palace.

ASSOCIATED PRESS photographer (Bule) Marquez [words indistinct] and then his bloodied body lay in a downstairs lobby. With minor exceptions, [words indistinct] that many Filipinos (?think) they were set free [words indistinct] characterized with the peacefulness maintained throughout Mrs Aquino's people power revolution.

#### Further on Palace Looting

HK251846 Hong Kong AFP in English 1835 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Feb 26 (AFP) Thousands of Filipinos swarmed into the presidential palace looting and smashing windows. They trampled flower beds, tried to rip machine guns from abandoned tanks, threw television sets out of the windows and danced on portraits of Mr Marcos and his wife Imelda. They exploded firecrackers and burned copies of a speech delivered by Mr Marcos only hours before, when he insisted on holding onto power and was inaugurated for another six-year term under heavy guard. Security guards just stood by during the mayhem.

General Fidel Ramos, who spearheaded the revolt along with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, called for order Tuesday night and headed for the palace vacated by Mr Marcos, reportedly after hours of talks on a safe conduct.

#### PNA REPORTS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES TO AQUINO

BK260831 Manila PNA in English 0758 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Feb 26 (PAN) -- Heads of state and friends abroad today extended congratulations and recognition to Mrs Corazon C. Aquino as new Philippine president.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Tuesday night announced that the United States is ready to work with the new government of President Aquino to resolve the country's immediate problems. In a satellite interview from the White House beamed to Manila through the Far East Network, Shultz said: "We certainly wish to cooperate with the new government."

From London, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher congratulated Mrs Aquino's assumption of office. Mrs Thatcher, speaking in Parliament Tuesday afternoon on Mrs Aquino's assumption in office, said: "We wish her well."

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, who was at an EEC meeting in The Hague, said that Britain "looks forward to working closely" with the Philippine Government under President Aquino.

From Tokyo, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone today sent "heartfelt congratulations" to President Aquino and praised the peaceful transition of power in the country. "I would like to send my heartfelt congratulations to President Aquino, Vice President (Salvador) Laurel and the Philippine people. As an Asian neighbor, we are very happy that the transfer of power was conducted in a peaceful manner," said Nakasone.

In Kuala Lumpur, the BUSINESS TIMES in an editorial today said: Mrs Aquino has shown herself a tough and tireless opponent, able to mobilize hundreds of thousands of her countrymen on the strength of her moral authority and sentimental appeal as Benigno's widow."

In Vienna, Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger sent a telegram congratulating Mrs Aquino, (?according) to the Austrian broadcasting and television reports.

CARDINAL SIN CONGRATULATES AQUINO, LAUREL

BK260833 Manila PNA in English 0824 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb. 26 (PNA) -- Following is the congratulatory message for new President Corazon Aquino and Vice President Salvador Laurel from Jaime Cardinal Sin and the auxiliary bishops of Manila:

Our long journey through the night is over. We see a new day dawning. It was the grace of God which enabled our people to effect a peaceful transition. This is truly God's own unexpected way of answering the prayers and sacrifices that we generously offered during the election period and after the election period itself. The tensions and uncertainties that started during the election period which were heightened by the turmoil and recriminations in the days that followed could not have been eased without divine help. They were eased because, as we raised our voices in protest, we lifted up our hearts in prayers and supplications. God heard our prayers and we regained our freedom. But if President Aquino is to steer our nation through the treacherous shoals of political, economic and moral crisis, if she is to put us on the road to national recovery, she needs our support and cooperation.

Let us give both freely and unstintingly together with her. Let us make the necessary sacrifices and let the spirit of love and solidarity that animated us as we showed the effectiveness of people power animate us even more in the days to come. During these past days of the intense crisis, we worked to solve our problems through active non-violence according to the spirit of the gospel. Let that successful formula continue to be our formula for the present and for the future.

Let us bind the wounds that the recent election and its aftermath inflicted on the national soul. Let us stretch our hand in friendship and amity to others so that the healing process may begin as we install President Corazon Aquino as the chief executive of the Philippines. Let us say a prayer for the man she is replacing so that he may find the peace of mind and serenity of soul that he, like the rest of us, has been seeking. With all our heart we congratulate President Aquino and Vice President Laurel. We look up with great esteem at General Fidel Ramos and Minister Juan Ponce Enrile but we congratulate the people even more for it is to them that the victory fully belongs. We trust that our own leaders have received their mandate from God and people, they will use this authority for the service of God and all the people.

[Signed] Cardinal Sin auxiliary bishop of Manila

PESO STRENGTHENS, STOCKS RISE AFTER TAKEOVER

HK260850 Hong Kong AFP in English 0842 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Feb 26 (AFP) -- The Philippine peso strengthened and stock market trading perked up Wednesday after months of stagnation on the first day of President Corazon Aquino's term in office. The Central Bank said the official exchange rate after trading today was 22.55 pesos to the dollar, compared to 24.10 before the start of a military-civilian revolt Saturday led to Ferdinand Marcos quitting the country Tuesday. The black market rate had reached 29 to one, sources said.

Traders said Class A shares of San Miguel Corporation, the country's largest manufacturing firm, opened at 14 pesos (62 cents), from the previous rate of 11.50, and the freezing level was 16 pesos. Class B shares froze at 28 pesos after opening at 20.25 from 20 pesos.



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